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I



ABERDEEN (GEORGE HAMILTON GORDON, 4TH EARL OF), *Prime Minister*. His remarkably interesting Correspondence with the Right Honble. John Wilson Croker, Secretary to the Admiralty. Comprising no less than 61 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, SIGNED, and covering about 160 pages, 4to and 8vo.

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The period covered by these important letters commences in June 1828 and terminates in the same month 1852.

These letters are relative to many important political topics, not the least interesting being the settlement of the long-vexed question of the north-eastern boundary of the United States of America.

Lord Aberdeen's (as Secretary for Foreign Affairs) conciliatory language upon this subject soon changed the character of the American negotiations, and in 1843 he was dispatched to Washington with full powers to conclude a definite treaty upon the matter.

There are also several long and important communications refuting Wraxall's insinuation that Pitt received money from Lord Abercorn (whose daughter, Lady Catherine, the Earl of Aberdeen married) for creating him a Marquis.

Included in this Correspondence are 9 copies of letters from Croker to Lord Aberdeen.

This historically important series of political letters is almost entirely unpublished. Only five are partly published in Jennings' "The Croker Papers."

Moreover, this is *the sole correspondence* of the Earl of Aberdeen that has, to our knowledge, *occurred for sale*.

The noble writer of these letters was remarkable for his love of justice, honesty, and simplicity. The Earl's appearance among the "Edinburgh Reviewers" gave rise to Byron's lines in "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers":—

"First in the oat-fed phalanx shall be seen
The travell'd thane, Athenian Aberdeen."

Aberdeen founded the Athenian Aberdeen Society, and wrote an article on Gell's "Topography of Troy" for the "Edinburgh Review."

In the "great" Duke of Wellington's administration the Earl became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet (1828), and Foreign Secretary in June of the same year. Owing to his friendship with Guizot he established a better understanding between England and France, and upon the occasion of President Polk's famous Inaugural Address in 1845, and in spite of the warlike tone engendered in England and America by its publication, Aberdeen embraced the first opportunity of renewing negotiations relative to the north-western boundary, with the result that the Oregon Treaty terminated a controversy which had been a constant source of danger for many years.

In December 1852 the Earl became Premier, and Gladstone served under him as Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was during Aberdeen's premiership, and in part, at least, due to his action, that the Crimean War broke out.

The Earl died in 1860.

In the present letters the Earl of Aberdeen refers, *inter alia*, to William IV during the time His Majesty was Lord High Admiral.

The letter dated from *Haddo House, Aberdeen, 30th October 1836*, is very long (6 pages, 4to). It is relative to Wraxall's charge against Pitt, accusing

him (Pitt) of having received money for creating Lord Abercorn a Marquis (This letter is published in "The Croker Papers.")

The next letter refers to the same subject, and to the proof sheets of Croker's article on Wraxall, which Aberdeen has corrected; but as he has no copy of the book (Wraxall's "Memoirs") he is unable to point out the "various blunders and falsehoods." The Earl refers to the French invasion of Spain, in 1821-23, mentions Lord Brougham, quotes from several of his Speeches, and remarks upon the position and relation of England and the Netherlands.

Lord Aberdeen says of Louis Philippe that his "position is becoming critical, and his conduct of late on one or two occasions has not been such as might have been expected from his prudence and ability. But this relates to his domestic affairs." He refers to the repression of the Slave trade and the extinction of slavery, "it is certainly my opinion that Lord Castlereagh did more towards this than any other person."

His Lordship also refers to the existing state of Lower Canada and Texas.

There are many references to the boundaries question of Canada, and Aberdeen mentions the discovery of Franklin's map which "does not really make the Treaty either better or worse."

There is a long letter, 4 pages, 4to, dated 7th February 1843, entirely relative to the treaty, and Lord Ashburton's attempt to settle the boundaries question with the United States. This letter is published *in extenso* by Jennings.

The numerous letters on the American boundaries question are very important, and supply a quantity of information upon this incident of political history.

In 1844 we find two letters upon the relations between England and France, and the friction caused over the Island of Tahiti, and Aberdeen writes: "It would indeed be a dreadful calamity if the two greatest nations in the World should take arms on account of a half-naked savage and the squabble of subordinate officers."

Some of the letters are also relative to the Oregon Treaty. This Treaty settled the north-western boundary question.

The letter dated 1st September 1846, on Homer and the origin of the Homeric Poems, is published *in extenso* by Jennings. The next letter

is relative to the Duke of Wellington's statue. "The Duke's statue is now placed on the arch, I should be very glad to have your opinion of its appearance and effect. I was one of those who approved of this situation when it was originally proposed." In his opinion the statue is much too large, and he is "inclined to believe that we should have produced a more satisfactory work." This is the famous statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Burton, which was placed on the arch at the top of Constitution Hill, Hyde Park Corner, and, after a great deal of controversy, removed to Aldershot.

Lord Aberdeen refers to the Treaty of Utrecht, and that he has not the least objection to Croker mentioning his opinion of the Treaty to Lockhart.

In a letter dated *22nd June 1848* his Lordship agrees with the foreign policy of the "*Quarterly Review*," and mentions the "*Revue Retrospective*" which "has helped to place the Spanish marriage upon a much better footing for the King and for Guizot. I have discussed the matter twenty times with Guizot, and am fully convinced that they were persuaded it was the intention of our Government to force on a Coburg marriage with the Queen Since I left office two years ago what wonderful and what fatal events have occurred! The worst of it is, that I am greatly afraid we are ourselves responsible for much of the mischief."

A letter dated *21st February 1851* is partly printed in "*The Croker Papers*," and is relative to Lord Holland's book, "*Foreign Reminiscences*," the calumny upon the Queen of France, Madame Campan, Bonaparte, Metternich, &c.

The next letter, dated *10th March 1851*, is also partly published in "*The Croker Papers*," and relates to the unjustness of the character he gives the Emperor Francis.

Aberdeen likewise mentions Lamartine and Castlereagh, and there is a letter upon the "*Memoires d'un homme d'Etat*," an anonymous work.

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2. 3 pages, 8vo. (*Signed twice.*) (*Dated Witley Court, 25 Feb. 1845.*) Ordering letters to be sent to the Foreign Office and a draft to be cashed for herself. One hundred pounds to go to her sister at Mannheim to pay for two necklaces which have been sent to her.
 3. 1 page, 8vo. (*Dated Witley Court, 2 March 1845.*) Relative to some slippers.
 4. 2 pages, 12mo. (*Dated Witley Court, 10 March 1845.*) Asking for the bill of Edward Brougham which "I pay from my O.(wn) Purse."
 5. 1 page, 12mo. (*Dated Witley Court, 30 March 1845.*) "I beg you will give these letters to Prince Ernest to answer when he arrives in town."
 6. 1 page, 12mo. (*Dated Witley Court, 1 April 1845.*) "Send the letter for the Queen (Victoria) to B.(uckingham) Palace and the one for Pr. Ernest to his Hotel."
* * Prince Ernest was Duke of Cumberland and King of Hanover.
 7. 1 page, 8vo. (*Dated Marlborough House, 22 April 1845.*) "The Horses sold for 295 gs. of which 25 gs. must be paid for Sir A. Barnard's horse to him."
 8. 1 page, 8vo. (*Dated Marlborough House, May 1845.*) "I am particularly interested in this happy event which I hope will secure the future happiness of my new Relation the Duke of Ratisbon and his amiable Bride."
 9. 2 pages, 8vo. (*Dated Bushey House, 4 Aug. 1845.*) Asking for a parcel to be sent by the Queen's Messenger and requesting that enquiry be made at Sutherland House after the Duchess and Dr. Roper's daughter.
 10. 2 pages, 8vo. (*Dated Witley Court, 28 Oct. 1845.*) Relative to paying a draft for her sister and asking for her Privy purse Banking book.
 11. 3 pages, 8vo. (*Dated 1845.*) She is glad to hear that Pr. Gr. (Prince George) returned safely and hopes he will not "exercise his catarrh" in town this bad weather.
 12. 2 pages, 8vo. (*Dated Witley Court, 31 Oct. 1845.*) Complaining of the delay in the delivery of letters.
 13. 1 page, 8vo. (*Dated Witley Court, 20 Jan. 1846.*)

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14. 1 page, 8vo. (*Dated Witley Court, 21 Jan. 1846.*) Relative to the payment of cheques.
15. 1 page, 8vo. (*Dated Witley Court, 30 Jan. 1846.*)
16. 1 page, 12mo. (*Dated Witley Court, Jan. 1846.*)
17. 3 pages, 8vo. (*Dated Witley Court, 5 Feb. 1846.*) Instructions regarding Miss Hudson who will remain at Witley.
18. 1 page, 8vo. (*Dated from Witley Court, 8 Feb. 1846.*) Relative to drafts and receipts for bills.
19. 2 pages, 8vo. (*Witley Court, 15 Feb. 1846.*) Returning a signed polling paper and hopes Mr. Hurden is going on favourably.
20. 1 page, 12mo. (*Dated from Bushey, 26 May 1846.*) "Send me daily in the morning a copy of the bulletins from the Palace."
- * * * IMPORTANT.—Relative to Queen Victoria who, on the previous day, 25 May, gave birth to Princess Helena.
21. 1 page, 8vo. (*Dated Bushey, 29 May 1846.*) Relative to the Malta Church Expenses and requesting a daily enquiry to be made after Lady Worcester, in her (Queen Adelaide's) name.
22. 1 page, 12mo. (*Dated Bushey, 10 June 1846.*) The Salary book will be kept by Lord Howe till payable and enclosed drafts can be paid before the Queen Dowager's departure.
23. 1 page, 12mo. (*Dated Altenstein, 13 July 1846.*) Acknowledging a letter and stating she is well.
24. 2 pages, 8vo. (*Dated Altenstein, 24 July 1846.*) The Queen Dowager states that she has drawn £600 on the letter of credit, £500 for herself and £100 for the Monument which is to be erected to the memory of Martin Luther.
25. 2 pages, 8vo. (*Dated Cashiobury, 8 Sept. 1846.*) Relative to payments made to the crew of the Dutch Steamer and to the military band at Helveltsluis.
26. 1 page, 8vo. (*Dated Cashiobury, 10 Sept. 1846.*) Returning a letter of Credit for Coutts.
27. 2 pages, 8vo. (*Dated Cashiobury, 15 Sept. 1846.*) Asking for 12 pots of Pomade to be sent to her brother.

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28. 1 page, 8vo. (*Dated Windsor Castle, 25 Sept. 1846.*) Requesting the payment of certain bills together with the explanation that the delay has been caused by Her Majesty's absence from England.
29. 2 pages, 8vo. (*Dated Cashiobury, 18 Oct. 1846.*) The Queen Dowager asks for her Banking books as she wishes to close the travelling accounts.
30. 1 page, 12mo. (*Dated Cashiobury, 8 Oct. 1846.*) Requesting some writing paper to be sent.
31. 1 page, 8vo. (*Dated Cashiobury, 6 Nov. 1846.*) Directions for £50 to be sent to Her Highness and £50 to be put to the Credit of Lady Buxton.
32. 1 page, 8vo. (*Dated Cashiobury, 14 Nov. 1846.*)
33. 1 page, 8vo. (15 Nov. 1846.) "The three old Equerries remain extra Equerries in my household as Sir H. Seymour is."
34. 3 pages, 12mo. (*Dated Cashiobury, 23 Nov. 1846.*) Her Majesty gives directions for moving a piano from Marlborough House.
35. 3 pages, 8vo. (*Dated Cashiobury, 2 Dec. 1846.*) Commanding the discontinuance of enquiries after Princess Sophia.
36. 1 page, 8vo. (*Dated Cashiobury, 9 Dec. 1846.*) Her Majesty wishes Garrard's to send her a selection of Plate to choose presents from.
37. 1 page, 8vo. (*Dated Cashiobury, 18 Dec. 1846.*)
38. 2 pages, 8vo. (*Signed twice.*) (*Dated Cashiobury, 22 Dec. 1846.*) Her Majesty sends another box for the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar and orders £125 to be sent to her sister.
39. pages, 8vo. (*Dated Cashiobury, 24 Dec. 1846.*) Relative to Captain Somerset's appointment and stating that he is to receive two quarters' salary.
40. 1 page, 8vo. (*Dated Cashiobury, 27 Dec. 1846.*) Relative to some prints of Sir K. T. Barrett.
41. 1 page, 8vo. (*Dated 1846.*) Requesting £100 to be sent to her sister.
42. 1 page, 8vo. (*Dated 1846.*) Relative to a draft.
43. 1 page, 8vo. (*Dated Cashiobury, 31 Dec. 1846.*) Asking for the best English and German dictionary.
44. 1 page, 12mo. (*Undated.*)

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45. 1 page, 12mo. (*Undated.*)
46. 1 page, 8vo. (*Undated.*) Ordering a room to be prepared for Princess Caroline of Hesse who is coming to town.
47. 1 page, 8vo. (*Undated.*) "Donation towards the repair of Berwick Church."
48. 2 pages, 8vo. (*Undated.*) Relative to money being sent to the Hague for Queen Adelaide's sister.
49. 1 page, 8vo. The calls upon her purse prevent the Queen Dowager from repeating donations.
50. 1 page, 8vo.
51. 3 pages, 8vo. To her sister. Thanking her for enquiring after her health and stating that the journey did not affect her.
52. *A.n.s.* "Yes, if my votes are not otherwise engaged." Written on the appeal of a man named Barnard for votes (on behalf of his son) for the Infant Orphan Asylum.
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9

ANGLESEY (MARQUIS OF), *General and Statesman.*

The extremely important Series of 33 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, SIGNED. *Covering no less than 103 pages, 4to and 8vo. All are inlaid to Royal 4to size and bound in red morocco extra.*

These letters date from 1818 to 1853, and are historically interesting. They contain the Marquis's reminiscences of the Battle of Waterloo, in which he took a conspicuous part.

Although the Marquis is referred to more than once in "The Croker Papers" these letters of his are not quoted—they are, in fact, ENTIRELY UNPUBLISHED.

Henry William Paget, the first Marquis of Anglesey, and writer of the above Correspondence, was Lieutenant-Colonel when he served under the Duke of York in Flanders.

Paget devoted himself to his regiment, and made it one of the best in the army. He soon became its Colonel, Major-General, and Lieutenant-General. At Corunna he served under Sir John Moore. Sir John complimented Paget highly upon his services in the Peninsula (Spain).

At Waterloo, Wellington gave Paget the command of the whole of the cavalry and horse artillery, although, until the morning of the great battle,

the Prince of Orange had the control of the Dutch and Belgian horse. By the death of his father in 1812 Paget became Earl of Uxbridge.

The great Duke gave Uxbridge full discretion in handling the cavalry at Waterloo. "I felt," says Uxbridge, "that he had given me *carte blanche*, and I never bothered him with a single question respecting the movements that it might be necessary to make." His Lordship received a wound in the leg during the battle, and his leg had to be amputated. It was buried on the field of battle, and is still a source of income to the proprietor of the ground.

For his brilliant services at Waterloo, Uxbridge was created Marquis of Anglesey, and became General in 1819. His later years were spent as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which capacity he twice held for a long period. Anglesey was made a Field-Marshal in 1846.

Upon his first appointment as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland the King, George III, said to him: "God bless you, Anglesey! I know you are a true protestant!" "Sir," he replied, "I will not be considered either protestant or catholic; I go to Ireland determined to act impartially between them, and without the least bias one way or the other."

He died in 1854—one year after the present remarkable Correspondence ends.

In these letters Anglesey refers to Canning's famous mission to Portugal: "If Mr. Canning can get back from Portugal as triumphantly as he went there he is a clever fellow."

"If you (Croker) are placed in situation of Chief Secretary for Ireland I think you will find yourself surrounded with difficulties and embarrassments of every kind." This was a dangerous and uncertain post, and the Marquis doubts if any Irishman could occupy it with credit and satisfaction to himself.

"Politics," the Marquis writes, "never influence his feelings towards those who may conscientiously differ from him."

The last four letters are of the very greatest interest, *as they give a great many details of the Battle of Waterloo.*

In the first of these last 4 letters, dated 1 March 1852, 10 pages, 8vo, the Marquis gives a very circumstantial account of the famous battle, and refers to the movements of the cavalry (of which he was in command),

being himself severely wounded. The Duke of Wellington is often mentioned; the Marquis cannot say whether the Duke "used his sword and put himself at the head of a charge of cavalry like a common trooper. I can only say that I did not witness it, and I cannot imagine that he could do a foolish thing! He was better occupied. I never heard that the Duke had 7 horses killed under him," etc.

In the next letter the Marquis refers to Lamartine's account of the Battle of Waterloo and retreat from Quatre Bras, and says that it is valueless.

The third letter is dated 15 March 1852, and occupies 16 pages, 8vo. This again mentions Lamartine's account, which the Marquis says is "clever and amusing, but very French, full of exaggerations," etc. The Marquis gives his account of the retreat from Quatre Bras, etc., etc.

The last letter is dated 26 Jan. 1853, and is likewise relative to the Duke of Wellington and to Quatre Bras.

Included is Croker's original autograph draft of his letter of 27 Jan. 1853, To the Marquis of Anglesey, bearing upon the Duke of Wellington and the Battle of Waterloo.

£125

10

ANNE (QUEEN). HER ROYAL SIGNS MANUAL
"ANNE R." and "A. R." to the Original Instructions
given to James, Duke of Ormonde, on his Appointment
as Governor-General of Ireland. IT IS SIGNED TWICE BY
THE QUEEN. *Dated 26 March 1703.* With the Royal
Seal and Silk. 14 pages, folio.

An important historical document, extending to fourteen folio pages.

James, 2nd Duke of Ormonde, was appointed to the Government of Ireland in 1703 in place of his father-in-law, Lord Rochester, the Queen's uncle, who had just wrathfully resigned.

£25

L'UNION DE LA PATRIE, & MAGNE BRITANNIE, PAR LE
 ET HEREDIERE ROYNE, SONT DEFENSES, DE COMMETTRE ET
 SINGULS ADQUES PRESENTES LITIGES, PERVENIRONT, AUCUNEM
 (UN DE PRODUCENDIS IN UNUM ADHUC ANNUM QUI US
 VENTURUS PRO L'EPISCOPUS SAXONICUS, QUE IN BRITANNIE
 MILITANT, INTER NOS ET ECCLIAS DE PRESENTIBUS. L'EMINES
 ORDRES GENERALES UNUS REGIS DE UNUS PARS, ET
 LEGATIONUM DE PRESENTIBUS, PRINCIPES DOMINUM
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 FACTIS INSTRUMENTUM QUODAM NAXX- COMITUM EPISCOPUS
 DE MONTIS HUPUS ET MOSE CONFECTUM, SIGNATUM, QUOD
 COMITUS ET VENTUS QUOD SEQUANTUR.

A. Majesté le Roy de Bretagne, Elieus de la
 avant d'aller entrer dans le service de la Couronne
 de France de la grande Bretagne, et de l'union d'Angleterre
 d'Angleterre, les seigneurs et les généraux de la Couronne
 d'Angleterre, un Corps de ses troupes, consistant en un
 Régiment de Cavalerie, deux de Dragons, un
 d'Infanterie, suivant la Convention faite en 1701
 entre le quatorzième d'Avril, auquel les dits
 Corps du depuis a été augmenté en ajoutant deux
 hommes à chaque Compagnie du Régiment de
 Cavalerie, et des deux Régiments de Dragons, et
 deux Compagnies à chacun de ces dits Régiments,
 outre encore quatre Bataillons qui y ont été joints,
 suivant la Convention faite à Londres, et par laquelle
 les dits miliciens ont été, les dits deux Régiments
 ont été augmentés de dix mille hommes, et les dits
 pour une année venant à expiration. Et la Compagnie
 de la Couronne d'Angleterre, les dits deux Régiments
 d'Infanterie, avec quatre Bataillons, et par là les
 qu'ils ont été toujours en action, pour la
 cause commune, et pour en donner une plus
 velle marque, que c'est de la grande Alliance
 entre laquelle Elle est unie avec la Couronne
 d'Angleterre, conformément à l'Article sixième du
 Traité fait à la Haye, le septième d'Octobre mil
 sept cent un, par lequel les dits dits d'Angleterre
 Janvier mil sept cent deux, et par l'Article sixième
 de l'Article sixième.

QUEEN ANNE AND THE WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION.

ANNE (QUEEN). HER ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "ANNA R." to the Treaty between England, Poland, and the States-General. 3 pages, folio. *On vellum. La Haye, 7th May 1710, with Seal. Red morocco extra.*

Another State-paper of great importance.

By this Treaty the seven regiments of cavalry, dragoons, and infantry granted by the King of Poland for the service of Queen Anne and the Low Countries during the War of the Spanish Succession, and whose period of service had expired, are subsidized for a further term of one year's service.

The text is in Latin and French.

£80

SEE ILLUSTRATION.

ANNE (QUEEN). DENMARK (GEORGE, PRINCE OF), *Consort of Queen Anne.* THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT INVENTORIES of the Personal Effects of the Prince's Estate and other Papers relating to the Administration of the same. 118 pages, 4to and folio. *Guarded and bound in red morocco extra. 1690-1713.*

Inter alia there is a document signed by the Prince, dated 17 March 1707, ordering the payment of £431 to the Duke of Argyll for clothes supplied to the soldiers in the Prince's regiment, and the original letter, signed, of the Duke of Argyll, asking for the payment of the same.

. In this highly important Collection we find a valuation of the Prince's breeding mares, stallions, coachhorses, hunters, and "podds," and of his plate, guns, pistols, and his twelve-oared barge.

Prince George's breeding mares, hunters, and other horses are valued at £992; the total weight of his plate is stated as 10,329 oz. 12 dwt., and the total value of the same £2,681 17s. 5½d. His arms (pistols and guns) are valued at £299; and the royal barge at £130, etc., etc.

Perhaps the most noticeable fact about this property is that most of it was claimed by various officers of the Prince's household as fees and perquisites—thus some of the plate fell to the share of Lord Delawarr as Groom of the Stole; all the coaches and horses were given up to Lord Bridgwater as Master of the Horse; and the barge to the Bargemaster of the Prince.

This valuable collection of State Papers is referred to both in the introduction and in the text (where long extracts are given) of the "Historical Manuscripts Commission, 11th Report, Appendix, pt. iv."

£48

13

ANNE (QUEEN). CARLETON (HENRY BOYLE, LORD). *Queen Anne's Secretary of State.* HIS ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH CORRESPONDENCE with Charles Viscount Townshend. Consisting of 41 LETTERS (16 *a. l. s.* and 25 *l. s.*). *Dating from 6 Sept. 1709 to 25 March 1710. Covering 126 pages, folio. Red morocco extra.*

Included in this Collection there are six *a. l. s.* and two *l. s.* of the Earl of Sunderland to Lord Townshend, written between 13 September 1709 and 18 October 1709, during Lord Carleton's absence in the country. Also copies of Queen Anne's letters, lists of letters from Lord Carleton to the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Townshend, together with the Duke of Marlborough's and Lord Townshend's letters to Lord Carleton.

This remarkable Correspondence is of GREAT HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE.

Inter alia there is an important document signed by Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, and George Byng (the Admiral), ordering the captains of vessels serving in the Mediterranean to seize all Genoese vessels, as the Genoese were supplying the French with corn.

The first two letters refer to the pretension to improve the trade in the West Indies. Carleton states that he has ordered the Postmaster-General to intercept the letters addressed to Mr. Strahan, and that he is going into the country for a month.

The following eight letters are written by the Earl of Sunderland, "in the absence of Mr. Secretary Boyle," and he writes that the Queen entirely approves of Lord Townshend's actions in regard to Mr. Strahan. Queen Anne is very willing to join with the States in persuading Denmark to desist from any hostilities, and at the same time to offer their joint good offices to compose the differences between that Court and Denmark in order to preserve the Peace of the North. The Queen also approves of what Lord Townshend said to Monsr. Rosenkrantz in relation to the affairs of Denmark and Sweden, and no time should be lost to prevent a rupture. Mentions the Treaty of Travendall. Her Majesty is likewise very much concerned about the dangerous situation of affairs in the North.

The 13th letter dated Windsor, 24th October 1709, is written by Boyle, who continues this Correspondence. He refers to the Queen's pleasure that the Treaty (the Barrier Treaty) for securing the Protestant Succession is signed, which settles a good barrier for Holland. Queen Anne is very uneasy at the King of Denmark persisting in trying to make war against Sweden; the article in the Barrier Treaty which relates to Spanish trade is foreign to the rest of the Treaty and requires a distinct and deliberate consideration. In a letter dated 11 November 1709 it is stated that the Duke of Marlborough had landed in England. The next, dated 18th November 1709, refers to the alterations and new matter noticed in the Succession and Barrier Treaties just sent to England, which were not contained in the Counter-project or the Instructions, and since Lord Townshend has signed the Treaty the States could not but conclude that it meets with the Queen's approval. If England insisted on alterations it would cause the break up of the Treaty which would be too hazardous at the present juncture when "coldness, jealousy, and misunderstanding between Her Majesty and the States might be of the last ill consequence especially when some steps have been lately taken which seem to tend towards renewing the negotiations of peace and finishing our great work which has been carried on for so many years with such vast expense of blood and treasure. For these reasons her Majesty ordered the Treaty to

be ratified notwithstanding some material objections that were made to several parts of it," etc. Lord Townshend is to consult with the Pensionary concerning the operations by sea and the naval preparations which are requisite for that purpose. The House of Commons proceeds upon the state of the war and grants the supplies with the same zeal as at all times and have also settled the supplies for the next campaign.

Holland has agreed to the plan of war and are eagerly providing the necessary things towards supplying magazines with stores and furnishing the army with bread and forage. Satisfaction is demanded from the Genoese for supplying corn to the French. There is another comment upon the "zealous and hearty proceedings in Parliament in voting the supplies for the war."

There are references to a lottery being raised to obtain "a million and a half towards the 4 millions required for the supply for next year's service"; the dissatisfaction of the King of Prussia towards the States who has recalled his troops from Italy; the difficulty to raise money in England to carry on the war; the lowness of public credit in Holland, and the difficulty of the States interested in the war to raise their usual proportion to furnish the magazines.

In the letter dated 28 Feb. 17⁹⁰₁₀ the Hudson Bay Company is mentioned as having sent two members to Holland to attend the negotiations for peace "in order to promote their interest and Pretensions." In the next letter there is a reference to Dr. Sacheverell's trial which employs both Houses of Parliament from morning to night and allows very little time for any other business in Parliament or anywhere else, etc., etc., etc.

* * * Lord Carleton after representing several constituencies in Parliament became Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1701; from 1704 to 1710 he was Lord Treasurer of Ireland, and in 1708 he was made a principal Secretary of State in place of Harley.

Charles Townshend, 2nd Viscount Townshend the statesman to whom these important State letters were addressed, was Ambassador-Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States-General and was a signatory of the preliminaries to the abortive treaty with France.

ANNE (QUEEN). ECCLES (JOHN). *Composer to Queen Anne.* THE ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT of his

"ODE FOR THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY 1704."

44 pages, folio. *Calf.*

. This manuscript is endorsed "Composed by John Eccles. This is the original score, Joseph Warren."

In 1704, the date of the composition of this Ode, Eccles became master of the Queen's band of music, succeeding Dr. Nicholas Staggins. He had been a member of the band since 1700. The set of New Year and Birthday songs composed by him for the Court seems to have begun in 1702-3, with a New Year's song.

£35

ANNE (QUEEN). FINCH (DANIEL, EARL OF NOTTINGHAM). *Queen Anne's Secretary of State.* An important Series of 29 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, SIGNED, and 1 LETTER, SIGNED. *Covering 52 pages, 4to and folio. Illustrated with portraits of Nottingham, and inlaid to a uniform size, and bound in red morocco.* Folio.

These letters (9 of which are in cypher, or partly so) date from the 20th August 1703 to 18th July 1704, and were written to Richard Hill, the statesman and diplomatist, who was at this time envoy-extraordinary to the Duke of Savoy.

This important Correspondence refers to the keeping of a squadron of ships at Lisbon as the French have a fleet in the Mediterranean. The King of Portugal has received M. Chasteauneuf, the French Ambassador from Madrid, so the news of Spain declaring war against Portugal

is not true. Some ships preparing for the West Indies might accompany the squadron to Lisbon if they can be got ready in time, for great numbers of men are still wanted. Nottingham asks Hill to try and get the State of Venice as well as the Duke of Savoy to join the Alliance.

Mentions the "steps" made by France towards the Duke of Savoy. Mr. Hill is to return to England, but the Queen has written to the Duke of Savoy assuring him of her utmost and speediest assistance. The project of the Portugal squadron is approved. The Council has agreed to furnish the French refugee officers with money, and Hill, notwithstanding former letters calling him home, is to stay at the Hague till further instructions are sent. The English Government are glad that the Duke of Savoy will be in a condition to concur in the attempt upon Toulon, but Hill is not to mention this in Holland, nor yet even at Turin.

The Queen has been informed that the Duke of Savoy heavily taxes English goods, and Hill is to endeavour to get the tariff reduced, and to propose to clothe the Duke's army. Her Majesty is so sensible of the present pressures under which the Duke labours that she is willing to advance her share, two-thirds of 100,000 crowns, of the Treaty money. The reduction of the duty on cloth is mentioned.

The letter dated 4th January 1703-4 is relative to attacking France, and, being a secret letter, is written half in cypher.

Another letter refers to modifications in the Treaty made by the Duke of Savoy to which Anne did not agree. In a secret letter dated 28th January 1703-4, in cypher, with the translation written in, Finch mentions that the present would be a good time to get the Elector of Bavaria to come into the Alliance as he is in great indignation against the French. Another secret letter in cypher, with the translation, mentions that if the French should attack Nice by sea the Queen will relieve it with her fleet. The French have been repairing their ships, and will not fail to take all opportunities. Her Majesty has confirmed her order to relieve Nice upon notice from Hill or the Duke of Savoy; Nottingham also sends Queen Anne's order calling upon her subjects to leave the French service.

Though Hill will do very well to improve any overtures that come from Bavaria, and every opportunity of gaining the Emperor into our interests, Nottingham fears for the success, as the Emperor's affairs are in a miserable condition. The rebels in Hungary are being fomented by

France; the Queen hopes that the Duke of Savoy will make no difficulty of complying on his part in the Treaty, with the few things the Emperor has desired.

In the last letter of this collection, dated 18th July 1704, Nottingham refers to his "resigning the seals for this I did doe & to you onely of all my Correspondents abroad [*i.e.* give an account of his resignation] as the person on whose friendship I entirely depend & therefore chiefly valued it & I thought I could not better preserve it than by shewing you I had not made myself unworthy of it by a base desertion and quitting of my station for fear of my Enemies. This never gave me a moment's disquiet, nor did I regret the labours & anxious cares of a very troublesome office, but the proceedings of those who cald (*sic*) themselves and should have been too, my friends, in reference to myself, my country, and the Queen herself, were intolerable," etc.

. Six weeks after William III's death (8 March 1702) Nottingham was appointed Secretary of State, with Sir Charles Hedges for his colleague. He resigned in 1704, finding it impossible to agree with his Whig colleagues. He told the Queen that she must either get rid of the Whig members of the Cabinet, or accept his resignation.

In July 1703 Richard Hill was appointed Envoy-extraordinary to the Duke of Savoy. After meeting with many delays and difficulties Hill succeeded in detaching the Duke from Louis XIV, and induced him to join the Grand Alliance against France in the Wars of the Spanish Succession.

£63

16

THE SPANISH SUCCESSION.

ANNE (QUEEN). HEDGES (SIR CHARLES), *Queen Anne's Secretary of State.* The important series of 24 LETTERS, comprising 5 a. l. s. and 19 l. s. Covering 55 pages, 4to. Inlaid to a Royal quarto size, and bound in red morocco extra.

These letters (15 of which are partly in cypher) date from 2 Sept. 1703 to 12 June 1705. They are addressed to Richard Hill, the Statesman and Diplomatist, who was at that time Envoy-extraordinary to the Duke of Savoy.

These fine letters are of Historical importance. They refer to "succours and subsidies for Portugal," the dispatch of the Dutch ships and their preparation for Portugal; the States-General, who are sending into the Savoy and Switzerland to raise 3,000 men for the Alliance; the readiness of Queen Anne to assist the King of Portugal, which shows the Duke of Savoy her "steadiness and zeal for her Allies."

Sir Charles points out that there need be no fear considering the present state of affairs as "the French fleet being in Toulon and Sir G. R. (ooke) as we hope joyned with Sir C. Shovell and superior to all the force France has, and it is not to be imagined that he will quit those seas and leave the Duke of Savoy exposed to the insults of the enemy." The Duke of Savoy will be protected from any attack from the sea. The fate of Savoy will depend upon the success of the Duke of Marlborough, who has it in his orders and in his heart to satisfy Savoy. Owing to the misfortunes of the army in Portugal, Queen Anne has decided to recall D. Sho. (Schomberg), and to send Lord Galway to command in his place. There is also a reference to the Duke of Marlborough's success near Donawert.

Sir Charles is aware of the danger the Duke of Savoy will be in if not supported, Sir Geo. Rooke has returned to the Mediterranean: the next thing will be to drive the French out of Italy, and nothing will divert the Duke of Marlborough from doing so. There is a reference to the departure of the Earl of Galway to succeed the Duke of Schomberg whom Queen Anne "thought fit to recall upon the complaint of the King of Portugal—you will have heard of the wretched affairs there." Sir George Rooke decided not to lay siege to Cadiz for want of sufficient land force: the Portuguese have decided, notwithstanding the heat, to march into Spain and carry the war thither. "Her Majesty will do all she can for the encouragement of the Duke of Savoy. If what the Duke of Marlborough did on the 2nd past afforded you as much comfort and relief, the glorious and entire defeat he gave the French and Bavarian armies in conjunction, on the 13th instant (the Battle of Blenheim) will secure you from returns

of any apprehensions, for we are all of opinion here that we shall soon hear of Prince Eugene with a good army in Italy, and if Sir George Rooke should give the Count of Thoulouse a good blow, it would remove all our fears."

There is also mention of the supply of ammunition to Holland, the article relative to the pretended Prince of Wales in a Treaty, and the sending of Frigates by the States-General to Villa Franca. The Queen is sending a "minister of quality" to Vienna who is to join the States-General's Ambassador "to awaken the Court there to quicken the Emperor to hasten what he ought to send to the Duke of Savoy, and to make an end with the Hungarians," etc., etc., etc.

* * Sir Charles Hedges after sitting in Parliament for various constituencies, was, through the influence of the Earl of Rochester, sworn as Secretary of State and a Privy Councillor on 5 November 1700. He attended the Queen on her journey to Bath in August 1702, and for a short time (April to May 1704) he was declared the sole Secretary, both home and foreign, until a successor was appointed to the Earl of Nottingham.

(See end of preceding description, No. 15, for note on Richard Hill, to whom this Historical Correspondence was addressed.)

£63

17

ANNE (QUEEN). STAIR (JOHN DALRYMPLE, 2ND EARL OF). *Queen Anne's Special Envoy to the Elector of Saxony and the King of Poland.* The extremely interesting series of 10 *a. l. s.* addressed to LORD TOWNSHEND, dating from 4 Feb. 1710 to 24 April 1710. Accompanied by 73 *a. l. s.* of QUEEN ANNE'S agent at Warsaw, 1710 and 1711. *Carefully guarded and bound in red morocco extra, 4to.*

In these letters there are references to the King of Poland who is anxious to have something settled for the safety and satisfaction of his kingdom and his allies. Lord Stair hears of nothing but the greater prospects for peace. The news of the Treaty with France will make

things go smoothly at the Polish Court. The Danes and the Prussians are doing their utmost to invade Pomerania. The King and kingdom of Poland are fond of peace and grow every day more and more jealous of the Czar in proportion as his power grows. The Czar has set sail from St. Petersburg with his frigates. There are also numerous other important references to the King of Poland, the Duke of Savoy, the Czar, Russia, Denmark, etc., and their connection with, and attitude towards, England and other countries and states during the Wars of the Spanish Succession.

* * These letters of the Earl of Stair were written whilst he was on a special mission to Augustus, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland.

£50

18

ARBUTHNOT (CHARLES). *Diplomatist and Politician.*
THE IMPORTANT SERIES of 32 LETTERS, addressed to the Right Honble. J. W. Croker, Secretary to the Admiralty. This Correspondence covers 79 pages, 8vo and 4to, and dates from 2 Oct. 1809 to 22 Dec. 1848.

This Correspondence is UNPUBLISHED with the exception of but one letter which is printed in "The Croker Papers," edited by J. L. Jennings.

In these letters Arbuthnot refers to the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Brunswick, Lord Wellington, the help the Press can give the Government, the discovery in gas for lamps, made by Heard, "the oddest looking man you ever saw but a great chemist," also Heard's discovery for making salt-water fit for man.

Arbuthnot, in a letter of Feb. 1820 (?), mentions the King (George IV): "The Sovereign has yielded to the advice of his Ministers; & in upholding the wisdom of that advice, it (the *Morning Chronicle*) has expressed itself respectfully towards the King who has sacrificed his personal feelings when the public good required him to do so."

In another letter he refers to a novel which is "a work of wonderful merit. Superior to Walter Scott in narrative tho' inferior in language imagery, & description."

The letter of 12th Nov. 1846 is relative to Queen Victoria's disapproval of the Wellington statue. This is the one letter which is published *in extenso* in "The Croker Papers":—

"I heard, and I thought from good authority, that the Queen had been in London for the purpose of looking at the statue, and that she, disapproving of it on the arch, had decided that it should be removed. I heard this in London from Lord Mahon, who came to see me, and I know that her Majesty did come up on the day mentioned, and that she returned on the same day to Windsor.

"I believe it to be true that she objected to the position of the statue.

"I could not write to the Duke of Bedford. I should not like to ask any favour, besides which I feel that my interfering (as I was in the Duke's house) will look like the Duke's interference.

"I am sure that this would annoy him greatly.

"I have this morning a letter from Lord Brougham, in answer to one which I had written to him after he had been at Walmer.

"He has had much conversation with Louis Philippe on the Spanish marriage. He says that the King is very angry with Lord Palmerston, but he remarked that, if what had been done had made him unpopular in England, it had at least had the effect of making him adored in France."

Arbuthnot gives an interesting account of Canning's intrigue against Lord Castlereagh, mentions Lord Chatham and the Walcheren Expedition, etc., etc., etc.

. Charles Arbuthnot began his apprenticeship in public life in 1793, when he accepted the position of précis writer at the Foreign Office, and entered upon his political career with his election, in March 1795, as member for East Looe. He served in important Diplomatic positions in Sweden and Portugal, and after holding, for a few months (Nov. 1803 to June 1804), the post of Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was appointed Ambassador-Extraordinary at Constantinople. When holding this appointment he was instructed by the Cabinet to demand from the Porte the dismissal of the French Envoy, General Sebastiani; the rejection of this request led to

the forcing of the Dardanelles by our fleet. Arbuthnot was on board the Admiral's ship, and it was mainly owing to his firmness that whatever success attended the operation was achieved. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and on his return from Constantinople in 1807, Arbuthnot was granted a pension of £2,000 per annum, and during the succeeding years he held several important positions under the Government.

The Duke of Wellington was much attached to Arbuthnot, who during the latter years of his life lived in the Duke's house as his confidential friend. He died at Apsley House in 1850.

£35

19

ARNE (THOMAS AUGUSTINE). *The composer of "Rule, Britannia."* THE ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT of the Words and Music of his
"WHITTINGTON'S FEAST."

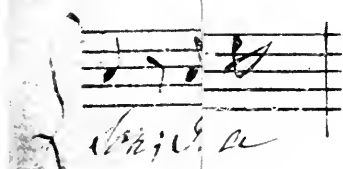
Quite complete. Covering 250 pages, and dated 1776. Folio. Red morocco extra.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF DR. ARNE ARE OF THE GREATEST RARITY. THIS IS PROBABLY THE ONLY ONE existing outside the British Museum, which possesses but the score of "Judith," the only one known to the "Dictionary of National Biography."

"Manuscripts of Arne's music are now rarely found, MOST OF THEM HAVING BEEN DESTROYED WHEN COVENT GARDEN THEATRE WAS BURNED DOWN IN 1808."—*Dictionary of National Biography*.

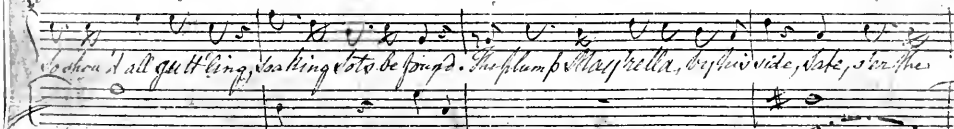
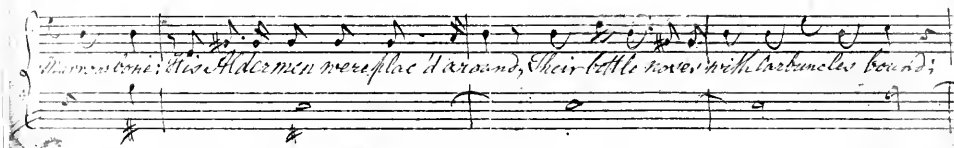
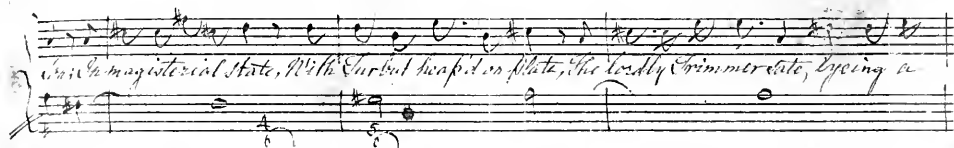
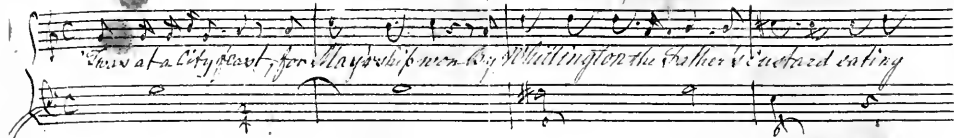
Besides the musical manuscript and words, there are twelve pages which precede it, containing the Title, Advertisement, Preface, and Words of both "Whittington's Feast" and "Alexander's Feast," very neatly written. The whole manuscript, in its present arrangement, was evidently intended for the press. The manuscript is dated 1766, and it is highly probable that this is the last manuscript penned by Arne. He died in 1778.

And good



Whittington's Forest. An Ode.

Tenor Voice. (Mr Wood.)



It was Dr. Arne who wrote the setting to Thomson and Mallet's masque "Alfred." This was "performed on Friday and Saturday, 1 and 2 Aug. 1740, on a stage erected in the garden of the house of Frederick, Prince of Wales, at Cliveden, Bucks, at a fête given in commemoration of the accession of George I, and in honour of the birth of Princess Augusta . . . The performance is memorable in the annals of English music, for it was for 'Alfred' that Arne composed 'Rule, Britannia,' perhaps the finest national song possessed by any nation, and for which alone, even if he had produced nothing else, Arne would deserve a prominent place amongst musicians of all countries."

Dr. Arne also wrote the beautiful music to Shakespeare's "As you Like It" and "Twelfth Night." Perhaps the best known of his pieces next to "Rule, Britannia," is the charming setting to "Where the Bee Sucks."

Accompanying the manuscript is a copy of the hopelessly rare first printed edition of the work, of which only two copies are known—one in the possession of Dr. W. H. G. Flood (the biographer of Arne), and the present example.

SEE ILLUSTRATION.

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20

BAILLY (JEAN SYLVAIN). *The unfortunate Mayor of Paris.* THE ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT of his

"ESSAI SUR LES FABLES ET SUR LEUR HISTOIRE."

Quite complete. Covering 328 pages, 4to. Red morocco.

* * "Essai sur les fables et sur leur histoire, qui parut imprimé en l'an VII (2 vols. in 8vo), ouvrage posthume que l'auteur avait composé en 1781 et 1782: un exemplaire en fut présenté en hommage au corps législatif, et deux députés, Bauden et Rewbell, saisirent cette occasion pour payer, du haut de la tribune, un tribut d'hommages et de regrets à la mémoire du savant et du citoyen."

Bailly was Mayor of Paris at the period, 1791-2, which was fraught with so much for France. In 1789 he presided over the Tiers État at their first assembly, the Séance du Jeu des Paumes, where they practically sentenced Louis XVI to death.

Bailly fell a victim to the guillotine in 1793.

£75

21

PAYMENTS IN SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BEAUMARCHAIS (P. A. CARON DE). HIS ORIGINAL ACCOUNT BOOK for the years 1777 to 1783. 12 pages, folio. 8th May 1784.

Signed "Caron de Beaumarchais" in no less than six places, with the words "Approuvé le compte cy dessus" repeated each time, in Beaumarchais' autograph. A most remarkable and historically important document RELATIVE TO THE AMERICAN WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE. This account book contains THE ORIGINAL ENTRIES OF MONEY PAYMENTS TO LAFAYETTE FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. The entries are—

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" 1778 Avril 25 P. autant qu'il a Payé au <i>Marquis de Lafayette</i> en 2,000 dollards	-	-	- 4,285 15 0
May 9th P. <i>idem</i> en 17,000 D.	-	-	- 36,430 0 0"

Under the date 18 Juillet 1780 are the words "15 paires de Pistolets remises au Cte. Pulasky, £360."

There are numerous other entries relative to supplies for the American troops, among them being an entry, "1782 Février 14 P. un Envoy de Marchandises à Robert Morris à Philadelphia par Ragner £1,074."

At the beginning of the revolt of the English American provinces, Beaumarchais entered into a speculation for supplying the Colonies with arms, etc.; and although he lost several vessels, the greater number arrived in America, and Beaumarchais enriched himself by this undertaking.

Lafayette was at this time (in 1778) in America. He landed at Charlestown in April 1777 and served in the north under Washington's orders. In May 1778, being sent forward with a detachment to occupy Barren Hill, he only escaped from a superior force by a hasty retreat.

Casimir Pulaski went to the United States at the end of 1775, and fought for the liberty of the Americans with Lafayette and Kosciuzko. He formed a regiment called *étranger*, and was killed at the siege of Savannah.

£60

BELLARMINE (CARDINAL). A REMARKABLE SERIES OF 43 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, 42 of which are signed by Bellarmine; 3 Holograph Manuscripts (2 of which are accompanied by contemporary copies); 1 Holograph Note, Signed, on a letter to Pope Paul V; a Letter to Cardinal Bellarmine; a Manuscript Document relative to the Cardinal; a Letter about Bellarmine; another addressed to and endorsed by him; a Letter, Signed, from the Duchess of Tuscany to Bellarmine, and an Original Manuscript entitled "*Censura Ill^{mi} B^{mi} Dñi Cardinalis Bellarminij.*" Dated *from 1598 to 1621.*

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A MOST PRECIOUS UNPUBLISHED CORRESPONDENCE OF HISTORIC IMPORTANCE.

Bellarmino was an extremely celebrated and learned theologian and the nephew of Pope Marcellus II. He was created Cardinal by Clement VIII in 1598 (the year in which this precious correspondence begins), Archbishop of Capua in 1601, which archiepiscopal See he resigned in 1605 to become librarian at the Vatican. Several times the Cardinal was on the point of being elected to the Papal throne.

Bellarmino defended the Catholic religion vigorously against the Protestants, but did so with greater dexterity than other contemporary theologians,

and was in consequence regarded by some as too moderate. The Cardinal wrote much and well; his complete works appeared at Naples in 7 vols., 4to (1857-1860).

These remarkable letters (practically the great writer's Autobiography) ought certainly to be published.

£600

23

BENEDICT (SIR JULIUS). *Musician and Composer.*

The extremely IMPORTANT COLLECTION of 60 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, SIGNED. *Covering over 200 pages*, 8vo. To Roger Kerrison, and others. These letters are of considerable musical interest.

Sir Julius writes concerning the arranging of Musical Festivals, principally at Norwich, and gives the names of the artists who appeared, the fees paid to them for their services, their parts, etc. There are references to Sims Reeves, Mme. Novello, Weiss, Mme. Sainton-Dolby, Charles Santley, Jenny Lind, etc., etc. Benedict states how difficult it is to get Jenny Lind to re-appear in public, as the fatigue of a Festival is too much for her, and suggests as a final hope that she is offered £1,000 to appear at one morning and one evening performance.

Benedict refers to the serious illness of Macready and his objection to reading in a large room. He failed to get Macready for "Armida," and suggests Kean or Phelps to take his place.

These letters are also relative to Mendelssohn, Bach, Beethoven, Meyerbeer, Haydn, Handel, Mozart, Cherubini, Glück, Balfe, Rubinstein, etc., etc., to the operas "Oberon," "Martha," and "Il Trovatore." There are several references to his own work "Undine."

. Sir Julius Benedict was born at Stuttgart in 1804. At the age of 15 he became a pupil of Hummel at Weimar, by whom he was introduced to Beethoven, and in 1821 he went to study composition under Weber at Dresden. From 1823 to 1825 he was the conductor of the Italian opera at Vienna. Benedict was afterwards conductor at the San Carlo and Fondo Theatres at Naples. At the former he produced, in 1824, his first opera,

"Giacinta ed Ernesto," which achieved no success. In the following year a second opera, "I Portoghesi in Goa," failed at Stuttgart, but was successful at Naples. In 1835 Malibran persuaded Benedict to come to London, which was destined to be his home for the rest of his life. He conducted operas at the Lyceum Theatre, and in 1838 became conductor of the English opera at Drury Lane. In 1848 he conducted a performance of "Elijah" at Exeter Hall, in which Jenny Lind made her first appearance in oratorio. He was also conductor of the Norwich and Birmingham Musical Festivals.

Benedict composed many Operas (the best known being "The Lily of Killarney" which was produced in 1862), and several Cantatas.

In 1871 he became a naturalized Englishman and received the honour of knighthood. He died in 1885.

£30

24

BENTINCK (WILLIAM GEORGE FREDERIC CAVENDISH) commonly called LORD GEORGE BENTINCK. HIS IMPORTANT HOLOGRAPH CORRESPONDENCE with the Right Honble. John Wilson Croker, Secretary to the Admiralty.

There are 25 holograph letters, signed, dating from 8 Sept. 1847 to 2 March 1848, many being of great length, and the whole covering no less than 320 pages 8vo (a few are 4to). Together with a manuscript, 9 pages, 4to, on Protection, and a letter from Croker to Bentinck dated 27 Dec. 1847.

Eight of the letters are ENTIRELY UNPUBLISHED, the remaining 17 are printed (10 partly and 7 *in extenso*) in Jennings' "The Croker Papers."

These letters are mostly relative to Trade, Free Trade and Protection, the Cotton Trade of Manchester, the Bank Charter Act of 1844, Peel's Monetary Laws, the Coercion Bill, Jews in Parliament, Irish affairs, Disraeli's Manner of Speaking, etc.

"Mr. Croker was in constant communication with Lord George Bentinck, who had made great and unexpected progress in winning the confidence of his party, and in commanding the attention of the House of

Commons. . . . The letters from Lord George to Mr. Croker . . . will be found to help much in the elucidation of a character which, in spite of Mr. Disraeli's book, has often been misunderstood."

Disraeli wrote a "Life" of Lord George.

"Lord George Bentinck is, indeed, a unique figure in our history. No one, before or since, has entered political life under circumstances so remarkable, or made such rapid strides towards distinction in an equal period of time, or vanished so suddenly from the view of men. All his parliamentary reputation was achieved in about two years."—*The Croker Papers*.

Jennings in his book says "that all Lord George Bentinck's political correspondence was probably destroyed by the Duke of Portland, his father." This collection, therefore, is POSSIBLY THE SOLE POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THIS FAMOUS STATESMAN IN EXISTENCE.

Lord George Bentinck was born in 1802. After serving in the army he acted for some time as secretary to Canning, and in 1828 entered Parliament for Lyme Regis.

Lord George had been a long time in Parliament, but hardly ever attended the sittings of the House, taking more interest in his racing stud, which he sold in the autumn of 1846 when impelled by his strong feeling in favour of the agricultural interest to take an active part in the debates.

Bentinck came prominently forward in the ranks of the Opposition after Sir Robert Peel abandoned the cause of the Protectionists, and before the end of the session he had accomplished wonders.

The Protectionists were a powerful body in 1846-48, and in 1847 Lord George was prevailed upon to take his seat on the front Opposition bench. He resigned this position in 1848 through the Conservatives voting against the Bill to enable Baron Lionel Rothschild to sit in the House, although Lord George had on previous occasions voted for it, and this caused great dissatisfaction amongst his followers. It is evident, however, from his letters to Mr. Croker that he felt his "dismissal" more keenly than Disraeli allowed the readers of his "Life" to suppose.

At the end of the session Bentinck went to Welbeck, and whilst there he died (21 Sept. 1848) at the early age of 46, of heart disease, whilst walking from Welbeck to Thoresby, the seat of Lord Manvers.

"Thus brief and strange was the career of a man who, had he lived, would undoubtedly have made a great name in the political annals of his country."

Bentinck had an able adviser in Disraeli (later Lord Beaconsfield), and though their characters were so entirely different, each supplied the other with what he lacked, and the connection between them was not without its influence upon the career of the more famous statesman.

A few very brief extracts from the most interesting of these long letters are given below. For a fuller account of this Correspondence see "The Croker Papers," Vol. 3, pages 118 to 166.

Letter 4. *Dated from Welbeck, Sept. 1847* :—

"The question of duties on certain raw materials, such as timber, cotton, and wool, is a very large one, and deserves very serious consideration.

"Practically Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Prussia have a monopoly of the timber trade at Sir Robert Peel's differential duty of 14s. per load, the freight to the Baltic being 18s. against 38s. to the St. Lawrence, and the timber of the Baltic being of finer quality. The result of Peel's alterations consequently has been that the Baltic growers have been enabled to maintain their prices on the other side to very nearly two-thirds the amount of duty reduced.

"The cotton question must grow into a very big question.

"Is the United States to be fully installed in a monopoly? Or are we, as Huskisson once hinted, to cherish the cultivation of cotton in our own East India possessions by a protective duty? A duty of 1d. per lb. on foreign cotton would give us a revenue one year with another of £1,800,000, whilst Huskisson declared that our own East Indies might be encouraged to grow cotton sufficient to supply cotton for all the world," etc., etc.

Letter 12. *Dated from Welbeck, Oct. 1 1847.* 23 pages, 8vo. UNPUBLISHED :—

" . . . I am greatly pleased to find that you are satisfied with the substantial correctness of my view of the United States Trade, etc. . . . So long as I am right about Cotton, Tobacco, Flour, and Provisions, but more especially Cotton (everything turns upon Cotton), all the rest, except

for appearance is merely trivial. . . . I am able to-day to inclose to you a complete account of the United States cotton crops for the 5 years preceding the 5 years of Peel's government of last year—and the estimate of the crop now being gathered—with a note of the Authorities from which I have derived my information.

"Can anything more prove what an Impostor Peel is in ascribing to Whig misrule their adversity, and to his own Financial and Free Trade measures his 5 years of Prosperity?" etc.

Letter 16. *Dated from Welbeck, Oct. 5 1847:—*

"Virtually an uneducated man, never intended or attracted by taste for political life, in the House of Commons only by a pure accident, indeed by an inevitable and undesired chance, I am well aware of my own incapacity properly to fill the station I have been thrust into. My sole ambition was to rally the broken and dispirited forces of a betrayed and insulted party, and to avenge the country gentlemen and landed aristocracy of England upon the Minister who, presuming upon their weakness, falsely flattered himself that they could be trampled upon with impunity.

"I did deceive myself with false hopes that the old English spirit would have been roused, and that it was only necessary to keep the dismantled ship floating and fighting under jury-masts till she went through the thorough repair of a new election, and then that scores of better men would have come to her rescue.

"I own I am bitterly disappointed and broken-hearted that England has proved to be so degenerate that, in face of an emergency, she has produced, as far as I can see, no new leaders to take my place," etc.

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BERNHARDT (SARAH). THE ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT, SIGNED and dated 1878, of her

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BEYLE (HENRI), "STENDHAL." THE ORIGINAL AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT of his "ROME."

("Lettre 3, Les Anglais à Rome.")

26 pages, 4to. *Red morocco. Dated "Rome, le 13 Novembre 1824."*

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Beyle has written on the fly-leaf, "Pêcher ici quelques idées."

Manuscripts of this famous French author are excessively rare.

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28

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These lectures introduce such famous composers as—Beethoven, Spohr, Weber, Hummel, Mendelssohn, Rossini, Meyerbeer, Bellini, Boieldieu, Auber, Herold, etc.

8. Two Lectures on his own Music interspersed with occasional remarks on the progress of English Vocal Melody. 113 *pages*.

The original programmes of these lectures are bound in. They were given at the Leeds Mechanics' Institution, 10 and 12 March 1851, and the Newport Athenæum, 8 February 1854.

9. A Lecture on the Progress of Vocal Melody in Italy and Germany. 65 *pages*. Given at Bury Saint Edmund's Athenæum, 1854. The original programme is inserted.
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11. A Collection of 29 Programmes of Concerts, Books of Words of the Songs, Madrigals, Glees, etc., illustrating the various lectures on musical subjects, etc., delivered by Sir H. R. Bishop, in an octavo volume.

Many of these programmes have been written on and corrected by Sir Henry, and all are signed by him. Accompanying this volume is an old playbill of the Theatre, Yarmouth, announcing a concert in which Mr. Mori, Mr. Bochsa, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop are appearing, 3 April 1834.

The whole Collection comprises 10 volumes, 4to, and 1 volume 8vo. *Uniformly bound in half green morocco.* 1834-1851.

A very interesting and important Series of Holograph Manuscripts by the composer of "Mynheer van Dunck."

Sir Henry was one of the original members of the Philharmonic Society. In 1838 he was appointed composer to Queen Victoria, and the following year received the degree of Mus.Bac. at Oxford. He was for some time professor of harmony and composition at the Royal Academy of Music, and in November 1841 was elected to the Reid professorship at Edinburgh. In 1842 Sir Henry was knighted by the Queen, this being the first occasion on which a musician had been so honoured.

In his glees Bishop was without a rival, and it is upon this form of composition that his future fame will rest.

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D 2

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HALL (*Bishop of Exeter*). "The Christian Seneca."

HAMPDEN (*Bishop of Hereford*). The subject of the famous "Hampden judgment."

HUTTON ("Prince" *Bishop of Durham*). Entirely relative to the suppression of Popish Recusants (dated 1601).

LEIGHTON (*Archbishop of Glasgow*). This very famous Prelate attempted to carry out Charles II's ecclesiastical policy in Scotland. The present letter is relative to his great difficulties in this direction.

LLOYD (*Bishop of Worcester*). One of the famous "Seven Bishops" imprisoned in the Tower of London by James II.

LOFTUS (*Archbishop of Dublin*). This fine letter is addressed to Queen Elizabeth's great minister, Lord Burghley.

MATTHEW ("Prince" *Bishop of Durham*). This Bishop was a Shakespearean personage.

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SANDERSON (*Bishop of Lincoln*). Izaak Walton's intimate friend.

SMALRIDGE (*Bishop of Bristol*). This is a very important document —being no less than his *subscription to the 39 Articles of Religion*, and at the same time his acknowledgment of Queen Anne as the "Supreme Head" of the Church of England.

STERNE (*Bishop of Carlisle*). This Prelate attended Archbishop Laud on the scaffold, and was the great-grandfather of Laurence Sterne, the author of "Tristram Shandy."

LAKE (*Bishop of Chichester*). One of the famous "Seven Bishops" who were committed by James II to the Tower of London.

TANNER (*Bishop of St. Asaph*). A very curious document relative to his "South Sea" investments.

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There are, in all, 453 letters and ecclesiastical documents, *besides* portraits of this long line (covering 15 Reigns and nearly 400 years) of English, Scots, Irish, and Welsh Bishops.

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Accompanying this, the original manuscript, is a fine copy of the First Edition of "White Wings," 3 vols., 8vo, uncut, 1880.

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BLACKMORE (R. D.). *Author of "Lorna Doone."* His Original Correspondence with his publisher, F. B. Doveton, Mrs. Kirton, and Mrs. Kroeker. Consisting of 44 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, SIGNED, written between 13th March 1877 and 28th May 1897. With the Original Envelopes addressed in Blackmore's autograph.

This important Correspondence also includes the proof of a poem entitled "The Haunted Castle," consisting of twenty-four verses by F. B. Doveton, with numerous corrections in the autograph of R. D. Blackmore, who has written at the end of the poem—"Wont do. Dashed off with a cigarette instead of a thoughtful pipe. The metre—Iambic dimeter—is not sufficiently observed."

The first letter, which is dated from Teddington 13 March 1877, refers to the German translation of his novel "Alice Lorraine." Blackmore writes "Destiny forbids me, I fear, from ever getting into Teutonic attire." In the second he mentions E. Capern, whom he does not know, "except by fame and from extracts from his poems." In the next letter, written in the same month, he refers to his favourite sport, fishing. "R. B. Marston is coming to me on Monday, for a days pike-fish'g . . . I hate all bottom-fishing even that for pike, which is of course the prime of it; but perhaps good sport may convert me. Fly fishg. is my favourite pleasure and next thereto snipe shooting. But I fear, eyes that have been so much on paper are worn out for the keen flight of sport." In the following letter Blackmore refers to his wife's illness. In other letters he mentions having received a letter "from a Dartmoor worthy, Mr. Dimond of Exeter and of Widecombe fame." He will be pleased to receive a copy of Doveton's Collected Poems. In a letter dated Oct. 2nd 1884 Blackmore says that he "has not left home at all this summer, for I have had a most disastrous year and a dead loss of £600 wh. compels me to economise."—"Perhaps I am prejudiced against anything Ingoldsbyian—by my special dislike of the 'Ingoldsby ballads,' whose humour seems to me to be flippancy, and the main wit oddity of rhyme and rhythm." Blackmore also refers to his garden: "and soon I shall be working with pen and spade from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m."

My work goes on very slowly and has been delayed by 3 weeks bronchitis." "The taste of the age is not for verse, and no man reads it unless he is bound." He refers to the death of his wife in a letter dated February 8th 1888: "My dear wife lived entirely for me and tended me with perpetual caresses, and we scarcely ever were asunder for a week at a time, and even that very rarely," etc. He has lost the use of his left hand, criticises his correspondent's poems, and mentions Baring Gould. In November 1894 Blackmore writes that he is "getting too old for the fly [fishing]; and fit only to fish in Styx with the black slug." Again in the same month he writes: "I doubt whether I shall ever see Devon again. Don't 'bonny' it 'bonny' is to [sic] Scotchified." He again criticises his friend's verses; "So far as I can tell there is some beauty, and much facility in your lines; but of strong originality less trace." Another letter contains more criticism, and Blackmore says of himself, "40 or even 50 years ago I used to write verse more easily than prose, but I could never get an hearing for it, and was obliged to take up prose. . . . Some of it now makes me laugh though I thought it 'devilish' fine when I wrote it," etc. In a letter dated January 11th 1895 Blackmore wrote: "If my little verse-tales see the light I shall beg you to accept a copy. Shades of Mævius, is one not as good as a Punch and Judy panpiper?" (*This refers to his "Tales from the Telling House," published in 1896, one of his last two publications.*) In one of the letters Blackmore criticises the Editor of a Paper "that has dared to touch literature"; he again refers to angling and regrets that "the fates will not allow him to see a Devonshire trout again." Refers to his "Tales from the Telling House" again in a letter dated June 8th 1895: "When my little book will be out I know not, neither care, for it is a most hideous thing, and vexes me so that I decline to think of it. 'High Art'! they call it." In another reference he says: "10s. net is too much for him to carry, 2s. 6d. I proposed or 5s. at the utmost, but Mathews said it would not come home," etc.

Blackmore refers to the death of "one of his old friends," Mortimer Collins, "some of his things are beautiful." And in another letter mentions his old school, Blundell's, where he was educated. This school figures in "Lorna Doone," where "Jan Ridd" was also educated.

The last letter in this Correspondence is dated 28th May 1897 (less than three years before his death). Blackmore wrote: "I have little time now to

look at anything, and see very few of the magazines, for I can no longer get about with any comfort. Though my fruit crop is utterly smashed, I have as much to do as ever, and become rapidly less fit to do it."

The forty-four holograph letters, envelopes, and corrected proof sheet are *uniformly inlaid and bound in green morocco extra*, and form a Royal 4to volume.

This is the sole correspondence of the Author of "Lorna Doone" known to us.

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BLAKE (WILLIAM). *Artist and Poet.* THE ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT of "Angels and Devils." *Illustrated with forty-two Original Drawings, also by Blake (unpublished), neatly mounted on Cartridge Paper. 4to. Calf.* (Circa 1796)

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This remarkable and ENTIRELY UNPUBLISHED volume (attributed to Blake) sold in Mr. Crawford's sale in 1891 for £235. Blake is considered by competent critics to have been the greatest poetic and artistic genius of the eighteenth century.

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BLANC (LOUIS). *The French Historian.* THE ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPTS of his (1) "LES 1^{ERS} JOURS DE LA RÉVOLUTION de Février 1848." 32 pages, 4to.

This is divided into four chapters and is *quite complete*.

(2) "Chapitre VIII. La guerre aux Rois." *Covering 29 pages, 4to.*

Accompanying this manuscript is a holograph note, signed, being an order on his banker to pay Monsieur Gagnière 300 francs.

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BONAPARTE (CHARLES - MARIE). *Father of Napoleon I.* THE ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT, in Latin, of a philosophical, or metaphysical, treatise, with diagrams. 36 pages, 4to. SIGNED ON TITLE, "CAROLUS BONAPARTE," and dated May 8, 1764. *Bound in contemporary straight-grained green morocco extra.*

THIS MANUSCRIPT IS NOT ONLY QUITE COMPLETE, BUT POSSIBLY UNIQUE. This is by far the rarest of the Bonaparte family autographs.

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BONAPARTE (JOSEPH) (*Napoleon's eldest brother*), KING OF NAPLES AND OF SPAIN. A remarkable and extremely IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF 44 LETTERS, SIGNED, of which no less than 41 are entirely holograph. This correspondence covers 75 pages, 4to and 8vo (the vast majority being 4to). Together with an Autograph Memorandum Signed as King of Spain.

All the letters (with one exception) are addressed to his friends Felix and Madame Lacoste.

The exception is addressed to his Canadian friend, Monsieur Perceval.

As to the contents of these letters, there are about half a dozen references to his brother—Napoleon I. (whose career he endeavours to vindicate) and many references to the Bonaparte family. His mother, "Madame Mère," Lapagerie Bonaparte, is mentioned. Lafayette, whom he praises, and who frequently visited the Royal exile, is noticed more than once. The malevolence of Bourrienne (Napoleon's secretary) is also referred to, as are his Mémoires. The English and Bourbons are spoken of, and reference is made to the hoped-for repeal of the law of proscription which keeps him out of France.

The letter containing the latter reference is MOST IMPORTANT, because in 1834, the year in which Joseph wrote it, he also wrote to the Duc de

Dalmatie protesting against the continuance of the exile law against his family, and a long reference anent the subject is included in his biography.

All the letters in the present Correspondence were written during his exile and are signed "Joseph," "Joseph Comte de Survilliers," and with his paraphe (this last possibly for the safety of the recipient).

The Comte de Survilliers was the name assumed by the ex-King of Spain during his exile.

The vast majority of the letters were written from Point Breeze, the charming spot in New Jersey, U.S.A., which he purchased after his brother's defeat at Waterloo. His too delicate wife did not accompany him to America, but remained in Europe; Zenaïde and Charlotte, his two daughters (together with his nephew, Prince Charles Bonaparte), joined him at Point Breeze later.

Less warlike than his more famous brother, Joseph was, however, possessed of a foresight and governing spirit foreign to the former.

The advice and spirit of prophecy which pervade the Mémoires of Napoleon's eldest brother were spurned by the great soldier, yet they were fulfilled to the letter.

In 1832 Joseph Bonaparte came to England, where he dwelt quietly and was respected. Some of the letters in the present collection were written during his sojourn in England.

In 1837 he returned to America, and letters of this period are also included.

1839 saw the ex-King again in England, and letters of this period bring the present Correspondence to a conclusion.

In some of the letters references to his corrections to a work for publication occur. Although no direct references occur to his "Mémoires," yet as his brother, Napoleon, is mentioned, we believe these references must concern those "Mémoires."

The collection is suitably illustrated with 21 fine portraits by Schomberg, Dopfer, Noel after Desnoyers, Delpech, Girardet, Torchiana, etc., etc.

The whole inlaid to a uniform folio size and bound in red morocco extra.

Quotations from this highly important Correspondence are given overleaf.

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1. The IMPORTANT AUTOGRAPH MEMORANDUM (3 lines), SIGNED as King of Spain. 3 pages, folio. Madrid, 28 July 1810, on a Petition asking for redress for unlawful seizure of shipping from Gibraltar.

* * His autograph as King of Spain is rare.

2. A. l. s., 2 pages, 4to. "Pointe Breeze," 30 Dec. 1825. To Felix Lacoste. "François will arrive at New York to-morrow evening, I shall arrive with M. de Melito on Monday."

Gives particulars regarding his lodgings there, mentions the Broadway. He will not remain long in *New York*, etc.

3. A. l. s., 2 pages, 4to. "Pointe Breeze," 10 July 1826. To Monsieur Perceval. M. and Mme. Lacoste who are going to Canada, where they know nobody, will be charmed to see him, therefore he gives them the present letter of introduction. M. and Mme. are great friends of his (Joseph Bonaparte).
4. A. l. s., 2 pages, 4to. "Pointe Breeze," 30 August 1826. To Lacoste. Relative to the loss of his (Lacoste's) son Emile. Joseph, his daughter, and son-in-law, went to see him (Emile) at 11 o'clock, but he had passed away.
5. A. l. s., 1 page, 4to. Philadelphia, 31st Oct. 1826. To the same. Enclosing letters for Italy to go by Monsieur Bardotte.
6. A. l. s., 2 pages, 4to. "Pointe Breeze," 2 Nov. 1826. To the same. Relative to the letters sent with the above letter (No. 3), and requesting him to send no more white wine because the last was adulterated with brandy.
7. A. l. s., 2 pages, 4to. "Pointe Breeze," 12 May 1827. To the same. Relative to Madame Keating (who is leaving for a long voyage for her health) and Leon, who is remarkable for his intelligence, sweetness, and application. Sends one of his engravings (? portraits of himself).
8. A. l. s., 4 pages, 4to. "Pointe Breeze," 29 June 1827. To Madame Lacoste. Hopes she has regained her charming gaiety which she brought from France, and that she seemed to have lost somewhat during her monotonous life in *New Jersey*. Since her departure (for France) he

has been to *New York* and seen Leon, who is "trop accompli"; he is no longer the same child, "as for me I prefer the Leon of Pointe Breeze. We count on returning to New York soon." Achille Murat is with him. The daughters of Achille speak no French, therefore the conversation is not very animated. They are with the Washington family.

"You have not found in France Monsieur Girardin, he was, without contradiction, my oldest friend: here I have lost Doctor Monyer, he was the man to whom I was most attached in the New World." Mentions her friend Beranger the poet, whose "original genius we admire every evening. You gave the collection of his charming Chansons to Zenaïde." Refers to Ovid and wonders how Beranger would treat such a subject as the thunderbolt which crashed through the cabin roof and fell at her feet.

9. *A. l. s.*, 3 pages, 4to. "*Pointe Breeze*," 14 July 1827. To Monsieur Lacoste. He leaves for Saratoga to-morrow. "Leon is with me." He does not wish Leon to return to the boarding school.

"After Paris and London I do not think there are more resources anywhere in Europe than in New York to-day."

10. *A. l. s.*, 4 pages, 4to. *Saratoga*, 23 July 1827. To the same.

His absence leaves a great void which nothing refills, which must be so for a Frenchman living in New Jersey.

"I am in no hurry for the medal, I will wait for your word thereupon, as also on the engraving and pictures, in general I am not in form to-day to envy any funds in Europe."

11. *A. l. s.*, 3 pages, 4to. "*Pointe Breeze*," 30 Aug. 1827. To the same. Has received three undated letters—he knows as well as Lacoste the danger (presumably of being in communication with a dethroned Bonaparte). Mentions Achille Murat and his brothers Jerome and Charles, and his daughter Zenaïde.

12. *A. l. s.*, 3 pages, 4to. "*Pointe Breeze*," 22 Sept. 1827. To Mme. Lacoste. Zenaïde leaves for Italy soon. Asking her if she can persuade M. Beranger to spend some time at Pointe Breeze, etc., etc.

13. *A. l. s.*, 2 pages, 4to. "*Pointe Breeze*," 22 Sept. 1827. To Lacoste. He will soon be all alone, for his daughter starts by the first boat for Italy. Achille Murat is at Philadelphia in the hands of Dr. Chapman.

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14. *A. l. s.*, 2 pages, 4to. "*Pointe Breeze*," 29 Nov. 1827. To the same. His children go by the Delaware. Achille and his wife have gone to Florida. Lucien is with him.

"I shall receive with pleasure, the refutation of (Sir) Walter Scott. The Public do not appreciate much this last novel of Sir Walter's—one sees too clearly the motives which made him write."

15. *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 4to. *Philadelphia*, 28 Dec. 1827. To the same. Regrets the accident which has happened to his godson.

"I write in haste, being about to embark on the steamboat from Baltimore to accompany my children who are seeking the Delaware at Norfolk," etc.

16. *L. s.* with holograph superscription of 11 lines. "*Pointe Breeze*," 28 Jan. 1830. To the same. Mentions Leopold.

Sends the observations upon volumes 3 to 6 of Bourrienne's "*Memoirs of Napoleon*," which they appear to have merited. Since he, Bourrienne, writes but upon hearsay, and that his intentions are well masked, it appears useless to him that he should write any more. Asks him to purchase the "*Memoirs of Benjamin Constant*" for him, etc., etc.

17. *A. l. s.*, 2 pages, 4to. "*Pointe Breeze*," 30 Oct. 1830. To the same.

He has received the 2 volumes of M. La Valette—it is a work which is not by the man whose name it carries, being full of errors which La Valette could not commit.

Important. La Valette, Napoleon's "*Directeur-general des postes*," fought with Napoleon at the Pyramids, at Mount Tabor, and at St. Jean d'Acre.

18. *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 4to. "*Pointe Breeze*," 15 Nov. 1830. To the same. Relative to the "*CENDRES DE NAPOLEON*."

Refers to M. Lameth whose name was deleted from the list of "*émigrés*" by the Emperor (Napoleon).

19. *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 8vo. "*Pointe Breeze*," 8 March 1831. To the same.

"It is true that I have not concealed from an old officer and good patriot, who was at my house when I received a letter from General Lafayette, that this letter was truly from Lafayette, of whom the patriotism was

always pure and not corroded by intrigue—that is all I said and must say to give pleasure to a brave man who loves Lafayette," etc.

* * A REMARKABLE AND IMPORTANT letter because it contains JOSEPH BONAPARTE'S EULOGY OF LAFAYETTE.

20. *L. s.* with holograph superscription. 3 pages, 4to. "*Pointe Breeze*," 26 April 1831. To the same. Relative to engravings (portraits of himself?) which he wishes distributed. Refers to the discourses of *Lafayette* and others.

21. *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 4to. "*Pointe Breeze*," 23 June 1831. To the same. He will perhaps come to *New York*; mentions the President, etc.

22. *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 4to. "*Pointe Breeze*," 6 Sept. 1831. To the same.

He has had the toothache since his return from New York, which has prevented him from attending to the corrections asked for. "I have read the work and much must be done in order to leave only the truth. I am going to busy myself with it. I do not see the Napoleon article, which makes me fear that it may be worse than that of Jerome which is detestable.

"Send me ten examples, please, of Nos. 62 and 63—tell me if the editors of the little English work do not mind if it is increased by some pages. Would they add some 'pièces justificatives,' as letters of the Emperor which would prove the untruth of the English assertions?"

23. *L. s.*, 2 pages, 4to. "*Pointe Breeze*," 9 Sept. 1831. To the same.

Relative to the "Memoirs of Madame D'Abrantes" which he criticises and refers to the refusal the Authoress sustained at Rome from his mother (Lapagerie Buonaparte). Mme. D'Abrantes reproached his mother because through economy she had become rich. It is not enough to come to the help of unfortunates, *inde irca*. However Mme. D'Abrantes dreams of a common origin and greatly desires us to gratify "de la descendance imperiale."

Francis is better.

24. *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 8vo. "*Pointe Breeze*," 17 Oct. 1831. Sends eleven numbers of the "Revolution"—he has marked with a cross the articles which appear the most salutary.

25. *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 4to. "*Pointe Breeze*," 19 Oct. 1831. To the same. He sends the articles, he has effaced more than he has added, it is because the copy was a tissue of lies.

One article is an analysis of a letter from Louis (Bonaparte) to M. de Norvins.

"If one prints all that you have sent me purged of the English and Bourbonian lies I will take 100 copies, if not, no. You know well that I cannot pay to encourage the injuries and outrages which are printed against us, the Holy Alliance and the two Restorations are rich enough for that," etc.

26. *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 4to. "*Pointe Breeze*," 20 Nov. 1831. To the same. News from Europe is good, "I no longer receive the Nemesis."

27. *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 8vo. "*Pointe Breeze*," 23 Nov. 1831. To the same. Relative to the French Tribune.

28. *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 4to. "*Pointe Breeze*," 8 Jan. 1832. To the same. Mentions Chateaubriand, etc.

29. *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 4to. "*Pointe Breeze*," 14 Feb. 1832. To the same.

What has become of the article on his family, which must be printed at *New York* and on which "you requested my observations"?

30. *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 4to. "*Pointe Breeze*," 2 April 1832. To the same.

31. *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 8vo. "*Pointe Breeze*," 8 June 1832. To the same. Refers to English malevolence, etc.

32. *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 4to. "*Pointe Breeze*," 18 June 1832. To the same. Mentions his nephew.

33. *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 4to. "*Pointe Breeze*," 19 April 1833. To the same.

34. *A. l. s.*, 2 pages, 8vo. *Marden*, 3 Nov. 1833. To the same. Mentions his wife and daughter, etc.

35. *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 8vo. *London*, 14 Jan. 1834.

Speaks of the petition for the repeal of the law of proscription which he does not think will be accepted.

If it is, some members of his family may profit thereby.

"As for me expect me in the United States in June."

. A remarkable Petition was addressed by the ex-King of Spain to the petitioners for the repeal of the exile law, which is fully quoted in his Biography.

36. *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 8vo. *London*, 15 April 1834.

All parties are opposed to Louis Philippe, in England as well as France, etc.

37. *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 8vo. *London*, 3 May 1834. To the same.

Relative to his return to the United States, which will be soon.

38. *A. l. s.*, 3 pages, 8vo. *London*, 5 June 1834. To the same.

"I hope that more reason will reign in the United States than in this beautiful land of France, where the Terror is the order of the day, where nothing is sacred but the confiscated gold and that which one tears so easily from the 'contribuables.'" Lafayette has finished his career in the pain of the results of his patriotic inspirations of the 3 days.

Mentions his brother Jerome, etc.

39. *A. l. s.*, 2 pages, 8vo. *London*, 15 July 1834. To the same.

Mentions his mother and his wife.

40. *A. l. s.*, 2 pages, 4to. *London*, 30 Mar. 1835. To the same.

Relative to the proposal of the intending purchaser, for \$75,000 (cash), of the land in America belonging to Joseph Bonaparte.

The proposal is transcribed in English, at the end of this letter. He criticises the conditions set forth in this proposal.

The changes in the government of Austria have re-animated the hopes of his family, etc.

41. *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 8vo. *London*, 22 March 1838. To Captain Brown.

Thanks him for his offer and is convinced of his good wishes.

42. *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 8vo. *London*, 8 July 1838. To the same.

A letter of introduction to Leon Leconte the bearer, an ardent traveller who desires to travel through the two Americas.

43. *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 8vo. London, 1 Aug. 1838. To the same.

Mentions his sister. He starts by the *Philadelphia* for New York on the 20th, and asks Lacoste to procure lodgings for himself, 6 masters, and 8 servants, besides the people whom Lacoste knows he brings with him.

44. *A. l. s.*, 2 pages, 4to. "*Pointe Breeze*," 30 October 1838. To the same.

Relative to the loss of Lacoste's "charmant enfant" (Leon) and exclaiming in consequence "Who governs this miserable world?"

All near him are preoccupied with Lacoste's cruel loss.

Speaks of his love for the lost Leon and of the latter's love for him.

This is a most sympathetic letter.

45. *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 8vo. London, 20 Dec. 1839.

He has been in London 20 days, and finds more excitement in European minds than he thought existed during his sojourn in America. Expects letters from Italy. Louis has not left England, he sees him daily, and "listens to the opinions of my old age." His nephew, he is informed, will leave for America in a few days.

38

BONAPARTE (LOUIS), KING OF HOLLAND. *The fourth brother of Napoleon and father of Napoleon III. HIS ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE*, comprising 22 LETTERS (1 *a. l. s.* and 21 Letters, SIGNED, one with a Holograph Note, 6 lines). *Dating from 27 May 1818 to 11 Sept. 1837, and covering 33 pages, 4to. Half red morocco.*

These letters are addressed to Comte Leopold Armaroli.

Relative to his property in Lamarche and to furnishing his house, etc., etc.

* * * This is apparently the sole correspondence of Louis Bonaparte that has occurred for sale.

BRONTË (CHARLOTTE). The highly important Series of 51 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, addressed principally to her most intimate friend, Ellen Nussey. Other letters are to her father, her brother (P. Branwell Brontë) and Messrs. Smith and Elder (her publishers). The majority of these letters are of considerable length, and of *the most private nature*. In addition to the letters there is a manuscript of Emily Brontë (who died when young), and three manuscripts of P. Branwell Brontë. This Correspondence exhibits *seven different signatures* of Charlotte Brontë, and really constitutes a most valuable Manuscript Biography of Charlotte and the Brontë family. *The whole inlaid to a uniform size, folio, and bound in brown morocco extra, gilt leaves.*

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Lord Brougham was on terms of great intimacy with Croker for many years, and communicated with him upon all sorts of subjects.

The main interest of these letters is, of course, Political.

During the period covered by these letters Brougham brought forward his great scheme of Law Reform (February 1826) in which he dealt (in a speech of six hours' duration) with the anomalies and defects in the Law of Real Property and in proceedings at Common Law. He represented in Parliament, first Winchelsea, then Knaresborough, and later Yorkshire. Brougham prepared a scheme of Reform giving the franchise to all householders, leaseholders, and copyholders. He became Lord Chancellor on 22 Nov. 1830 and was elevated to the Peerage as Baron Brougham and Vaux on the following day.

Under his Chancellorship considerable improvements were effected in the Court of Chancery, the Court of Delegates was abolished, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council substituted in its place. Lord Brougham was also the means of instituting THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

A man of indomitable courage, gifted with a bitter sarcasm, Brougham's name remains with us for all time as a great legal reformer and most able Lord Chancellor, to say nothing of the invention of the once popular carriage—the brougham—planned by, and named after, him.

NEARLY THE WHOLE OF THIS VAST CORRESPONDENCE IS ENTIRELY UNPUBLISHED.

Were these letters carefully edited and issued in book form, a most valuable and entertaining work would result.

The letters themselves (the contents of which can be but briefly stated here), refer to "household suffrage," to the much-discussed equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington—Brougham suggests a Triumphal Car instead of the Duke's own horse and figure (see the Duke's Correspondence with Croker, also upon this Statue question, comprised in this catalogue)—to Canada and Canadian Affairs which are frequently mentioned, to amusing himself with Greek and Mathematics, etc.

Brougham also mentions the report of his own death.

The Queen (Victoria) is often referred to, and the names of eminent men in politics, etc., frequently occur.

Etc., etc., etc.

£500

41

BROWNING (ROBERT). *The Poet*. A LARGE and IMPORTANT SERIES of 121 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, written to Mr. and Mrs. Skirrow (formerly Mrs. Gordon, with whom Browning was on terms of great intimacy) between 1870 and 1889; many of the Letters are long and extremely interesting. The whole Collection covers 214 *pages*.

Inlaid to Royal 4to size and bound in blue morocco extra.

These letters are extremely important and interesting. The Poet refers to the new edition of his Poems and to a volume of "Selections" of his wife's Poetry, which is published "merely to attempt to neutralise the rascality of the pirates who reprint from the earlier works—errors and all." Speaking of a visit to Alton Towers, he says:

"The life realises the ideal sea-side pleasure of Hood, consisting as it does of drinking, eating, eating, drinking, and vexing not our heads with thinking. This is the famous 'dream of Pugin come true,' the Muriel Towers of Dizzy, who fitted his 'Lothair' with all the peculiarities of the place."

Many of the letters are dated from St. Moritz, Venice, Llangollen, Val d'Aosta, La Saiziaz, Isère, Splugen, etc., and give descriptions of the places and the people Browning met during his visits. Of the purchase of the Rezzonico Palace the Poet writes:

"Pen (Browning's son) had bought the huge Rezzonico Palace, one of the best in Venice, and he finds it not a bit too big, but is occupied all day long in superintending a posse of workmen who fit the rooms into comfortable inhabitedness."

Browning appears to have been particularly charmed with his visit to Lans (Isère):

" . . . Nearly three weeks have S. (Sarianna, the Poet's sister) & I spent in the most rural and unsophisticated place we ever saw in our lives, a few cottages, one pretence at a shop, no tradition of an English tourist, utter roughness, abundant geniality, and such scenery, such mountains, such woods and pastures, as to make it a sufficient delight to just live and let all else alone."

He mentions dining with Lord Tennyson:

"I dined with Tennyson last Saturday, and felt foolish at not having anything to say about what interests him so much," etc.

The following extracts are from two important letters, in which the Poet refers to his Works:

"I have no proof sheets of the new volume ("Parleyings"), nor would be allowed to transmit them were they in my possession. They are already in America and will appear simultaneously with the publication here—which takes place in a week, and being properly paid for, ought not to be forestalled in any way," etc.

In the last dated letter, *Oct. 15, 1889*, written but two months before his death, Browning refers to his last work (published posthumously) "Asolando": "This morning I despatched to Smith the MS. of my new volume, some thirty poems long and short, some few written here (Venice), all revised and copied," etc.

These letters are believed to be unpublished.

£450

BROWNING (ELIZABETH BARRETT). The remarkable and highly IMPORTANT COLLECTION of 115 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, mostly SIGNED "BA," to her sister-in-law, Miss Sarianna Browning. Together with 8 Letters, covering 14 *pages*, 8vo, from Robert Browning, the Poet; 2 *A. l. s.* of Browning's son, R. W. Browning, and 2 Letters of Isa Blagden, etc. *The whole collection is inlaid to Royal 4to size. Green morocco extra.*

Two-thirds of this Correspondence is *entirely unpublished*.

. Most of these letters are naturally taken up with family matters, the death of Miss Browning's mother, in March, 1849, being the subject of several. But there are also references to the copying by Miss Browning, of the MSS. of her Poet brother and his wife, and also to Thackeray, Lytton, and Tennyson. The later letters are full of stories of the sayings and doings of Mrs. Browning's child. THIRTY-FIVE OF THE LETTERS are printed by Sir F. G. Kenyon, the remainder are, we believe, UNPUBLISHED.

The important and pathetic letter (included) of Robert Browning, to his sister, announcing the death of their mother, Mrs. Browning, states:—

"You know what this means, it is all over. I cannot say more. All unexpected, unintelligible but with no pain, no knowledge of what was to be. This morning 4½, 29th June. Don't come, nor send, nor be anxious," etc.

The following quotations are from a few of the letters of the Poetess—Mrs. E. B. Browning:—

Letter 1. "Let me write to you then not as to a stranger but as a dear sister and friend, whom I love and would be loved by, for his (Robert Browning) sake and for her own."

Letter 2. Relative to Robert Browning's illness. "The wrong thing was that he would not see a physician. Only by a providential happiness Father Prout came in at the very right moment and expounded such a wise medical doctrine that the practice of it relieved him directly," etc.

Letter 3. Dated 18 Dec. 1848. "Very anxious I have been about Robert's play and grateful to your kind uncle and Mr. Chorley for their consideration in letting us know the result. The play seems very much inclined to 'run,' isn't it? Though so little covetous of that sort of reputation for Robert, yet I should have been vexed by the theatrical public's proving as asinine as usual on the occasion in question."

. The play referred to is Browning's "The Blot on the 'Scutcheon.'"

Letter 9. Dated 14 Nov. 1852. "I was extremely unwell at Genoa to the extent of almost losing heart and hope, which is a most unusual case with me. But the change from Lyons had been too sudden and severe. At Genoa the weather was so exquisite so absolutely June weather that

at the end of a week's lying on the sofa I had rallied again quite—only poor darling Robert was horribly vexed and out of spirits all that time as was natural—I feel myself every now and then (& did then) like a weight round his neck, poor darling, though he does not account it so for his part," etc.

Letter 12. Dated 24 *Sept.* 1853. Mentions Lord Lytton. "We have had Mr. Lytton staying with us for a fortnight & like him the better for the close relation, which is a good test. He is full of noble aspiration of all kinds—very affectionate, very cultivated and remarkable for faculty," etc.

Letter 21. 12 *June* 1855. "Robert has been frantic about the Crimea & "being disgraced in the face of Europe," etc., etc. "When he is wild he wishes the Ministry to be torn to pieces in the street—limb from limb. I do not doubt that the Aberdeen side of the Cabinet has been greatly to blame but the system is the root of the whole evil," etc.

Letter 49. Dated 21 *March* 1860. "I am looking to be torn to pieces in England for my book. Let me tell you the one thing that can give it any interest to you. Pen (Browning's son) has read through all three poems. The Ode was read to him. At the part about Italy his eyes overflowed and down he threw himself on the sofa face downwards to hear the rest. They are the only poems of mine in which he has expressed or felt the least interest & I have been extremely flattered by his praises of these," etc.

* * The Poems referred to are the "Poems before Congress," which were published in 1860.

Letter 54. Dated *Jan.* 1861. Very long and important, in which Mrs. Browning compares Robert Browning with Tennyson:

"Tennyson is a regular worker, shuts himself up daily for so many hours. And we are generally so made that a regular hour is good even for so uncertain an influence as mesmerism. But Robert waits for an inclination—works by fits and starts. He can't do otherwise he says. Then reading hurts him. As long as I have known him he has not been able to read long at a time—he can do it now better than in the beginning . . . he (Robert) had a room all last summer and did nothing. Then he worked

himself out by riding for three or four hours together. There has been little poetry done since last winter when he did much. . . . The modelling combines body-work and soul-work," etc.

£400

43

BROWNING CORRESPONDENCE. The highly IMPORTANT COLLECTION of 107 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, SIGNED, comprising the Correspondences of SIR F. LEIGHTON, BENJAMIN JOWETT, HELENA FAUCIT, (LADY MARTIN). Together with 3 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, SIGNED, of SIR THEODORE MARTIN and a HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. All of which are addressed to ROBERT BROWNING the Poet.

SIR FREDERICK LEIGHTON'S Correspondence consists of 38 Holograph Letters, Signed, dating from *July 15 1862* to *2 April 1889*.

The first letter is very important, as it refers to the monument over Mrs. E. B. Browning's grave which Leighton was designing. In this letter there are two sketches. Other letters refer to "Balaustion's Adventure"; Talford's "Ion" and Miss Dorothy Dene who is to take the leading woman's part in that play; Shelley's "Adonais" is also noticed. Leighton mentions that Joachim and Hallé are to play in his studio; also refers to Mr. Barrett Browning's (the son of Robert Browning) pictures; the Motto which Browning wrote for Leighton's picture "Orpheus and Eurydice," etc., etc.

BENJAMIN JOWETT'S letters to Browning number 45, and date from *June 7 1866* to *Nov. 9 1890*.

Jowett refers to Browning's son taking up his residence at Oxford University and, later on, to the latter's abilities and knowledge of the Classics. He asks the Poet to consider the possibility of his election to the Professorship of Poetry at the University. Jowett also refers to

Campbell's invitation to Browning to become Lord Rector of St. Andrews University.

In other letters the eminent Master of Balliol mentions that Swinburne is staying with him, and invites Browning to meet him; asks him to honour the University by accepting the D.C.L. degree; refers to the portrait of the Poet, by his son Barrett Browning, which was given to the University on the occasion of Browning's election to the D.C.L. degree.

Jowett refers to reading "Sordello," of which he fancies he can "quite understand the general drift and spirit, though being ignorant of Italian history I cannot follow the allusions. . . . It is a marvel to me how you ever thought all this out 47 years ago," etc., etc.

. Benjamin Jowett was the energetic and learned Master of Balliol College and Regius Professor of Greek in Oxford University. He was also Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1882 to 1886.

The autograph letter, signed, of Florence Nightingale was written to Browning whilst she was nursing Jowett.

HELENA FAUCIT'S (LADY MARTIN) letters to Browning, of which there are 20 entirely autograph and signed, date from 22 Jan. 1853 to 18 July 1888.

Lady Martin's first letter asks permission to produce "Colombe's Birthday," which was in fact, first acted in this year 1853, with Lady Martin as the heroine. In another very long letter, of 7 pages, 4to, the great actress refers to Browning's "The Ring and the Book," which she has just read. She also mentions her visit to Queen Victoria at Osborne, to whom Lady Martin read "Lucy Geraldine's Courtship," etc., etc., etc.

. Miss Faucit (Lady Martin) was one of the best Shakespearean actresses the World has ever produced.

There are also three HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, SIGNED, of SIR THEODORE MARTIN to Robert Browning, relative to the invitation to the Poet to accept the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University, accompanied by the original telegrams (3) from the University Clubs; Sir Theodore also refers to Lady Martin's illness, etc.

The whole Collection is inlaid to a uniform folio size and bound in green morocco extra, gilt leaves.

£150

Kitch New Year's day - To M^{rs} Dunlop - f

This day time winds th' exhausted chain,
To run the twelvemonth's length again: - C v 2 fo 262

I see the old, bald-pated fellow,
With ardent eyes, complexion sallow,
Adjust the unimpaired machine
To wheel the equal, dull routine. -

The absent loved, minor heart,
In vain assails him with their prayer:

Scarcely as my friend, he sees them pass,
Not makes the heart one moment less. -

Will you (the Major's) with the hounds,
The happy tenants share his sounds;

Coila's fair Rachel's care today,
And blooming Kith's engag'd with Lyray)

From household cares a minute borrow -

That grandchild's cap will make tomorrow -

And join with me a moralizing,

This day's propitious to be wise in. -

What, what did yesternight deliver?

"Another year is gone for ever!"

And what ~~is~~ this day's strong suggestion?

"The passing moment's all we rest on."

Rest on - for what? what do we here?

Or why regard the passing year?

Will time, amused with proverb'd ~~tricks~~ lore,

Add to our date one minute more?

A few days may, a few years must,

Repose us in the silent dust;

Then is it wise to damp our bliss?

Yes - for such ~~drawings~~ are amiss!

BURNS (ROBERT). THE ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT DRAFT of his celebrated Poem upon New Year's Day. This Poem is headed :—

“SKETCH—NEW YEAR DAY—TO
MRS. DUNLOP.”

This precious manuscript is quite complete, comprising 50 lines on two pages, folio, together with a holograph note by the Poet to Mrs. Dunlop at the end of the Poem, making 54 lines in all.

The Poem commences as follows :—

“This Day Time winds th'exhausted chain,
To run the twelvemonth's length again :—
I see the old, bald-pated fellow,
With ardent eyes, complexion sallow,
Adjust the unimpair'd machine
To wheel the equal, dull routine.”

Burns' note of 4 lines to Mrs. Dunlop states :—

“On second thoughts I send you this extempore blotted sketch. It is just *the first random scrawl*, but if you think the piece worth while, I shall retouch it and finish it. Tho' I have no copy of it my memory serves me.”

The present manuscript is, therefore, THE FIRST HOLOGRAPH DRAFT OF THE POEM.

. This is “a stray” manuscript from the magnificent Burns-Dunlop Correspondence now in the Morgan Library, and an unusually interesting Burns Manuscript. It was generally agreed that this Poem was written for New Year's Day 1790. Internal evidence, however, does not confirm this, but points to the year following, 1791.

Mrs. Dunlop, whose maiden name was Frances Anne Wallace, was one of the Poet's dearest friends. In the course of this Poem various members of Mrs. Dunlop's family are mentioned.

The Poem was first published by Currie in 1800 in his edition of the Poet's Works. It was also published in Wm. Scott Douglas' edition (6 vols., 1877) vol. 2, p. 284.

This, the undoubted First Draft, differs from the version printed by Douglas in certain respects. Very many of the stops are different and brackets have been inserted in one instance in the printed version, whereas dashes appear in the present manuscript. Two words have also been crossed out in this manuscript and words corresponding with the printed version inserted.

Burns, however, placed the question beyond doubt, for in his note at the end of the Poem he calls it his "first random scrawl."

£300

SEE ILLUSTRATION.

45

BURTON (SIR RICHARD FRANCIS). *The Translator of "The Arabian Nights."* THE ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT of his translation into English Blank Verse of

"THE URAGUAY."

Quite complete. Covering 79 pages, 4to. Green morocco.

Accompanying this manuscript are Burton's holograph notes upon the life of the author—José Basilio da Gama. 35 *pages*, 4to. 114 pages in all.

The Preface is signed "Frank Baker," Burton's pseudonym.

UNPUBLISHED.

Original Manuscripts of this most extraordinary genius are of the greatest rarity.

£225

BYRONIANA. AN IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE COLLECTION of 54 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS AND MANUSCRIPTS, all relative to LORD BYRON. There are also 2 *A. l. s.* OF THE POET HIMSELF.

There are in this Collection :—

BYRON (The POET). *A. l. s.* June 30, 1812. To T. Hanson asking him to pay Dolman £30. Also an *a. l. s.* May 22, 1812. To the same.

HUNT (LEIGH). THE ORIGINAL AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT, SIGNED, of his Ode: "To the Right Honourable Lord Byron on his departure for Italy and Greece." 6 pages, 4to, dated *Hampstead, April 13, 1816.*

This Ode concludes :—

"Adieu, Adieu :—I say no more—God speed you!
Remember what we all expect who read you."

LAMB (LADY CAROLINE). *A. l. s.*, 3 pages, 4to. June 25. To Lady Morgan. *A very remarkable letter*, illustrated at the top with pen-and-ink sketches by herself. This letter is written in a very despondent strain, and refers to Lord Byron's picture :

" . . . Give one kiss every evening to my Byron picture—let not the Artist take off the glass and pray when you send it to me—send it to me at Melbourne House," etc.

CARLYLE (T.). *A. l.*, relative to Lord Byron's letters. He is "extremely sorry for him (Byron), for myself, and for all mankind."

SCOTT (SIR WALTER). *A. l. s.*, "I am really ashamed of the splendour of Lord Byron's present, for which I have endeavoured to testify my gratitude."

LAMARTINE. THE ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT of his "Sur l'interprétation d'un Passage sur 5^{me} Chant de Childe Harold." 12 pages, folio. Dated *Florence, 12 Jan. 1826.*

PIOZZI (HESTER LYNCH). *A. l. s.*, in which she enquires for news of Lord Byron.

PORTER (JANE). *A. l. s.* To Mme. de Staël. 4 *pages*, 4to. A fine letter relative to BYRON and Scott. Of Byron Miss Porter writes: "Since you left how many (literary) stars have rose and set and the most conspicuous is Lord Byron. I say set rather than fallen because I hope he may rise again." Miss Porter sends a pamphlet containing Byron's latest poems. "I flatter myself your spirit will unite with mine in full sympathy and admiration of the last which is on the Battle of Waterloo," etc., etc.

SCHUMANN (ROBERT). *A. l. s.* Mentioning Byron's "Corsair."

MOORE (THOMAS). *Byron's biographer*. Several *a. l. s.* referring to the destruction of Byron's Memoirs, etc., etc.

"The 'over-vehement attack' on me to which he alludes took place in the course of the excitement which the destruction of Lord Byron's Memoirs produced, and in which Campbell stood forth as a champion of Lady Byron."

"You have by this time heard from Lord Byron himself and feel, I trust, comfortably *in statu quo* with him," etc.

"I must reward you by a most amusing little Epigram written by Lord B(yron) for the next anniversary (being the sixth) of his marriage—Jan. 2nd 1821.

TO PENELOPE.

This day, of all our days, has done
The worst for me and you :
'Tis now six years since we were one
And five since we were two.

You may show this as much as you please, but do not print it."

GUICCIOLA (TERESA). *Byron's mistress*. 3 *a. l. s.* One mentioning Lord Byron.

HUNT (LEIGH). *A. l.* To Taaffe. "All the ladies and Lord Byron send you their compliments."

STAËL (MADAME DE). *A. l. s.* To Taafe, acknowledging his poem and accusing him of imitating Byron.

PARKER (ADMIRAL SIR PETER). *Byron's cousin.* On whose death Byron wrote a poem. Parker's sister Margaret was Byron's first boyish love, and inspired his "first dash into poetry." *L. s.* 1 page, 4to.

HANCOCK (C.). *A. l. s.* To Muir. 7 pages, 4to. Entirely relative to Byron.

BYRON (LORD). *The Poet's successor to the Title.* Important *a. l.* to Croker. Thanking Croker for his letter, "an intimation of the Body of the late Ld. B(yron) being on its way to this Country."

The remaining letters include those of many of Byron's relations—S. Byron (his grandmother); Earl of Lovelace (who married Byron's daughter Ada); Lord and Lady Noel Byron (several); Ralph Milbanke (Father of Lady Byron); Edmund Byron, 1736; Frances Leigh (granddaughter of Admiral Byron), etc., etc.

The whole collection is inlaid to a uniform size and illustrated by many portraits. Enclosed in a *green morocco* portfolio.

£175

47

CALDERON (DON PEDRO DE). "*The Spanish Shakespeare.*" THE ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT (SIGNED at the end "P. CALDERO") of his

"JORNADA DE JUDAS MACCABEUS: COMEDIA."

Quite complete. 104 pages, small 4to. *Blue morocco.*

* * Calderon (who was almost Shakespeare's contemporary) manuscripts are excessively rare.

Shelley, in a letter to Thomas Love Peacock, dated 21st Sept. 1819, referred to this Spanish Poet and compared him with Shakespeare, to whom he avers Calderon is second only. Shelley states:—

"Charles Clairmont is now with us on his way to Vienna. He has spent a year or more in Spain, where he has learnt Spanish, and I make

him read Spanish all day long. It is a most powerful and expressive language, and I have already learnt sufficient to read with great ease their poet CALDERON. I have read about twelve of his plays. Some of them certainly deserve to be ranked among the grandest and most perfect productions of the human mind. He exceeds all modern dramatists, with the exception of SHAKESPEARE, whom he resembles, however, in the depth of thought and subtlety of imagination of his writings, and in the rare power of interweaving delicate and powerful comic traits with the most tragical situations, without diminishing their interest. I rate him far above BEAUMONT and FLETCHER."

"Jornada de Judas Maccabeus" was first published in 1641.

£375

48

CAMPAN (GENET). *The First Lady in waiting to Marie Antoinette.* A remarkable Series of TWENTY-ONE HOLOGRAPH LETTERS (eleven of which are Signed in full) and 1 DOCUMENT, also Signed in full, covering 50 pages, 4to, and 4 pages, 8vo. There are also 5 letters from her husband, Monsieur Campan, and one of Mme. Campan's excessively rare book-plates.

Madame Campan was one of the most gifted and brilliant women of her time.

These important letters are dated from St. Germain, Ecouen, Mantes, and Croissy about the years 1799 and 1821, less than a year before her death. They are chiefly addressed to her friend, Louise Cochetet, reader to Her Majesty "la Reine Hortense de Beauharnais" and relate to the domestic and political affairs of the Royal Family.

Royal 4to. *The whole mounted in a contemporary red morocco album, richly tooled, à la romantique, in blind and gold, with light blue silk end-leaves, having a gold border of roses.*

In a letter to her uncle, Madame Campan refers to her occupations which have increased to such an extent that she is obliged to rise at six o'clock in the morning. In another it is a question of a Miss Caroline

Ides or Edes, an Englishwoman, a balloonist, and of Mde. de Beaumont "mon ancienne titulaire comme lectrice de Mesdames." The first letter to her friend Louise (reader to Hortense de Beauharnais, Queen of Holland) refers to a little "cabanne" which she has procured from one of the poor religious orders. For this she desires some "tabourets," one of which is for the Queen "les tabourets seront des chiffres et une grecque en noir et le fond jaune le chiffre de la Reine une H [Hortense] et un B. [Beauharnais or Bonaparte] avec la couronne Impériale." Mentions the Princess Berthier and is in love with a friend's English colony. Another letter is to Degothy the artist. Another, to her friend Louise, refers to a widow whose husband appears to have been one of the Legion of Honour. Mentions some of her pupils and the King and Queen (of Holland—Louis Bonaparte and Hortense) (1807). Again in 1807 (April) she writes that she has lost her "joli lustre," which "je devoir à l'aimable souvenir de mon aimable Reine."

Requests her to ask the Abbé Bertrand to give her (Louise) 14 chapters of the "Imitation of Christ" to read every morning on her knees for penitence, and commands him to find her "lustre."

The King and Queen are again mentioned and a marriage referred to. In another letter she is extremely curious regarding "this dear Fontainebleau." To the Grand-Chancelier of the Legion of Honour, Madame Campan writes that Mlle. Leclerc, daughter of Colonel Leclerc, commander at Hannau, entered as pupil in the Maison Impériale Napoléon on the 23rd Sept. 1810.

Under date of 31 Jan. 1811, from Ecouen, is a document ordering the Dame Trésorière to pay the Dames Surnuméraires 499 francs 92 cent., their pay for January 1811. To Monsieur Aimé Martin the writer explains her method during holidays:

"When my house of St. Germain existed, Sir, and when I had collected there a crowd of young pupils whom destiny reserved to play the greatest rôles in the world, I wished to amuse them in the days generally devoted to pleasures. I did not desire to give balls however and each year a thursday, monday or on Shrove Tuesday they represented *Esther* and one or two pieces of Mlle. Genlis in which were her most beautiful thoughts," or else one of her own compositions.

The Queen [Hortense] has played in one.

After the abdication of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, in 1810, Mme. Campan writes again to her friend relative to our dear Queen and her sorrow. "What sacrifices and what resignation it demands to support such blows of fate. Was there (ever) a being more amiable?" This is no doubt relative to the abdication.

The Queen does not complain of the letter received at 3 o'clock in the morning, and which in certain moments of the health of women could have killed her. Two other letters are dated 1816, when the writer was sixty-three years of age, and in which she says she has still five years in which she will be capable of undergoing a long journey.

The letter written in 1821, when Madame Campan was sixty-eight, is to Mde. Rousseau, and asks that lodgings be procured in Paris for one or two days which she intends to spend there. She will travel slowly. Paris was never again visited, however, for Madame Campan died soon after this letter was written.

The five letters of her husband request the favour of a "Monseigneur" for a faithful company which is threatened with the loss of its honour and possessions; criticizes and returns an invoice in which the measurement of a certain article is questioned, asks for samples of "verds" from Messrs. Barbier and Têtard, for ten yards of "taffetas de Florence double gris d'acier" for mourning, from the same people.

A letter to Monsieur Rupe asks him to pay a bill; he has not seen him lately as his health is still poor; leeches were again applied to him yesterday.

The receipt of Monsieur Rupe for the 250 livres advanced is at the bottom of this letter.

* * * At the age of fifteen Madame Campan (whose maiden name was Berthollet) became reader to the daughters of Louis XV, and three years later *first lady in waiting to Marie Antoinette*.

She continued her functions up till the last moment—the awful 10th August 1793—when she was separated for ever from the Royal Family. As her biographer states, "elle vit le fer des Marseillais levé sur sa tête quand les Tuileries furent livrées au pillage"; that was after the flight of Louis XVI and his family. When the unfortunate Queen was incarcerated in the Temple, Madame Campan vainly endeavoured to persuade Petion to allow her to accompany Marie Antoinette. This devotion nearly cost her her life, for she became the object of the special suspicion of such

revolutionaries as Robespierre and Combertin. However, she evaded capture by fleeing to the valley of Chevreuse. There she learned that her sister had committed suicide at the moment of arrest.

Ruined by the Revolution Madame established a school at Saint-Germain, where Hortense de Beauharnais became her pupil, who had been confided to her care by Napoléon six months before his marriage to her mother, Josephine.

After the war in Italy, Napoléon took part in two representations of *Esther* at Madame Campan's school, and through this acquaintance the latter was appointed by Napoléon head of the famous Maison Impériale Napoléon at Ecouen.

Madame Campan's acceptance of Napoléon's patronage proved disastrous upon the return of the Bourbons, her greatest fault in her accusers' eyes being that she had not hesitated to accept service under a new reigning family after having been so closely attached to the old. Madame Campan retired to Mantes, where she lost her son, and this blow so crushed her that she gradually declined and expired in 1821, the year in which the last letter in the present Collection was written.

£140

49

CAMPBELL (THOMAS). *The Poet.* THE ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPTS of his

1. Inaugural Discourse to the Students of Glasgow University on his Installation as President. *Quite complete.* 10 pages, 4to.

2. Notes upon the Pythagoreans. *Quite complete.* 33 pages, 4to. *Inlaid to a uniform 4to size and bound in green morocco extra.*

Campbell's interest in education and his eminence as an author were recognized by the students of Glasgow University, who elected him Lord Rector three times in succession (1826-9), the third time over no less formidable a rival than Sir Walter Scott.

£63

**CAMPBELL (T.). THE ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH
MANUSCRIPT of his**

"LIFE OF MILTON."

44 *pages*, 4to. *Quite complete.* Dated *August 1819.*
Bound in red morocco.

This important manuscript contains many corrections and alterations, also in Campbell's Autograph.

This "Life of Milton" was written by Campbell for his "Specimens of the British Poets." "The Essay on Poetry which precedes the 'Specimens' is a notable contribution to criticism, and the *LIVES* are succinct, pithy and accurate. The most valuable portions of the essay are those on *Milton* and *Pope*."

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THE CANNING-CROKER CORRESPONDENCE.

CANNING (GEORGE). *Prime Minister*, 1827. The exceedingly IMPORTANT SERIES of 101 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, SIGNED, and 2 LETTERS, SIGNED, all addressed to the Right Honourable John Wilson Croker, Secretary to the Admiralty from 1809 to 1830. *Inlaid to Royal 4to size and bound in brown morocco extra.*

This extensive Correspondence covers a period of no less than 14 years, the first letter is dated Dec. 4th 1812 and the last 20th May 1827 (*i.e.*, a little more than a fortnight before Canning's death).

There are 9 letters written whilst Canning was Ambassador at Lisbon (1814 to 1816) which contain important references to Bonaparte, the Prince Regent, America, Queen Caroline's trial, Mrs. Sheridan (wife of R. B. Sheridan), the Indian Empire and other topics of great interest.

The friendship between Canning and Croker began on the very day that Croker took his seat in the House of Commons.

The following quotation is taken from "The Croker Papers," edited by Jennings :—

"He (Croker) took his seat in May 1807, and lost no time in accustoming himself to the new arena in which he was to strive with fortune.

" 'I spoke very early,' he wrote, on the margin of an accurate biographical sketch, 'indeed, on the very night I took my seat. Some observations of Mr. Grattan on the state of Ireland, which I thought injurious and unfounded, called me up—nothing loath, I dare say, but quite unexpectedly even to myself; and though so obviously unpremeditated and, as it were, occasional. I, in after years, was not altogether flattered at hearing that my first speech was the best. I suspect it was so. Canning, whom I had never seen before, asked Mr. Foster to introduce me to him after the division, was very kind, and walked home with me to my lodgings.'

“Croker was in favour of some measure of Catholic Emancipation ; so, too, was Canning. Starting from the point of view common to them both, they soon became friends.”

The whole of this correspondence is UNPUBLISHED with the exception of but *one* letter which is printed in “The Croker Papers.”

A typed catalogue describing the more important letters contained in this Correspondence can be procured, by intending purchasers, upon application.

£400

54

CARLYLE (THOMAS). THE ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT relative to the ERECTION OF A STATUE IN HONOUR OF OLIVER CROMWELL. *Quite complete. 8 pages, Royal 4to.*

This important manuscript has numerous corrections throughout, also in Carlyle's autograph.

Accompanying this manuscript are—

1. **CARLYLE (T.).** A long and most characteristic Holograph Letter, Signed, 6 *pages*, 8vo, *Londonderry, 5th August, 1849*, written to HIS WIFE while on his visit to Ireland, incidents of which visit he describes. Mentions Gavan Duffy and others.

“ . . . Noted after such an absence. Ah me ! I am weary, weary ; and my heart, amid all this noise remains very still, and in its sadness says nothing at all while so much speech is going on. . . . F. is a much merrier companion than Duffy, whom we quitted handsomely on Wedy. last, and who is now safe in Dublin. Good go with him, poor fellow ; for he is a good man too, and to me he has always been loyal,” etc.

2. **CROMWELL (O.).** Letters and Speeches, with Elucidations by T. Carlyle, 3 *vols.*, 8vo, portrait. Original cloth, UNCUT. 1846.

* * * The presentation COPY from CARLYLE TO ROBERT BROWNING, the Poet, with the following inscription in Carlyle's autograph on the fly-leaf of Vol. I :—

"To R. Browning, Esq., with many friendly regards, T. C., London, 20 June, 1846."

Probably the most desirable copy in existence of Cromwell's Letters and Speeches.

3. CARLYLE (JAMES), Father of Thomas Carlyle, Holograph Letter, Signed, 3 pages, 4to, *Mainhill, May 23rd, 1817*. An extremely interesting letter to HIS SON (Thomas) when a schoolmaster, sending him news, and concluding :

"Your Mother is with me just now and wishes you to write soon and tell her how many Bible chapters you have read yet, and what you do on the Sabbath Days, for it becomes every one of us to look on the distressed around us, and we will see God's judgements on the Earth, therefore we ought to learn Righteousness."

The whole inlaid to Royal 4to size and bound in brown morocco extra.

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55

CHAMBERS (SIR WILLIAM). *Architect.* HIS ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH LETTER BOOKS. 4 volumes (3 in 4to and 1 in folio). *Vellum.*

The contents of these letter books have never been published, and cover a period of four years, 1771 to 1775. They contain 2 copies of letters of Oliver Goldsmith, as well as others of, and to, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, the Duke of Marlborough, Voltaire, and other equally famous personages. Sir William in these letters refers to his contemporaries, there being many important references to Reynolds, West, Angelica (Kauffmann?), Cipriani, Dance, etc. He also mentions his works, such as Marlborough House, Blenheim, etc.

. Sir William Chambers was the greatest architect of his day. His first work of importance was Lord Bessborough's villa at Roehampton. He taught architectural drawing to George III—his work at Kew (now Kew Gardens) for Augusta, Princess of Wales, had established him in Royal favour. Sir William was also the architect of Somerset House, the Royal Society, the Royal Academy, the Albany, and the Market House at Worcester. He was likewise employed by Earl Pembroke at Wilton, by the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim, and by the Duke of Bedford in Bloomsbury.

As he grew old Chambers retired somewhat from public business, and enjoyed more freely the society of his friends, among whom were such celebrated men as Johnson, Goldsmith, Reynolds, Burney, and Garrick.

£30

56

CHESTERFIELD (PHILIP DORMER, EARL OF).

Author of the famous "Letters." THE ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT OF HIS JOURNAL FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER (3rd to 25th) 1745. 12 pages, 4to.

Extracts.

"Nov. 4th My Levée was more crowded than it has ever been. I spoke to everybody as usual . . . After the Levée I bore a part in a curious anniversary Procession round St. Stephens Green in Honor of the Day. On account of it I had my public Dinner today instead of Tuesday & there was a ball at the Castle" etc.

"Nov. 10th . . . The Primate (Chas. Cobbe, Archbishop of Dublin) came to me and sate two hours with me before Dinner. They seemed two the longest I ever knew, for he is remarkably cautious, & remarkably tedious and dull" etc.

"Nov. y^e 24th Many Gentlemen with me this Morning with various Applications: two Mails arrived from England, one about two Hours after the other. Among other Letters I had one from Lord Egremont, containing

his Majesty's Orders to transmit the Proposals made for raising new Corps. Much Discourse with Col: Horn & Col. Gisborne on y^e subject, who both agreed to alter their Proposals according to my Idea. Went to the House of Lords in the usual state & gave my Assent to Two Bills, one of them y^e Money Bill. Mr. Allen & Mr. Halcot dined with me & there was a Ball, as usual, tonight."

* * This Journal was kept by Lord Chesterfield when Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Chesterfield arrived in Dublin in July 1745, and although his vice-royalty lasted only eight months, it proved him to be a tactful and enlightened statesman. The planting of Phoenix Park was one of his projects. On April 23rd 1746 he left Ireland on leave of absence, and a long illness prevented his return.

57

CHOISEUL (ÉTIENNE FRANÇOIS, DUC DE).
First Minister of Louis XV. THE ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT OF HIS "MÉMOIRES."
Covering 143 *pages*, small folio. *Red morocco extra.*
Quite complete.

An highly important manuscript, and of extreme interest from the light it throws on the vast power wielded throughout Europe by Madame de Pompadour.

Preceding the manuscript is a neatly written title which reads:

"Mémoires de la main D'Étienne François de Choiseul-Stainville, Duc de Choiseul, Ecrits dans sa retraite de Chanteloup après son Ministère."

"Lorsque Étienne Charavay, dirigeant sa maison d'autographes, fut chargé de vendre la collection laissée par M. Feuillet de Conches, il trouva dans cette collection *un manuscrit original* contenant des mémoires *inédits* du duc de Choiseul. Rédigés sous forme de Lettres, ces MÉMOIRES présentaient par le caractère de l'écriture comme par celui du style, la marque distinctive de leur auteur. Aucun doute d'authenticité ne lui paraissant possible et les DOCUMENTS RELATIFS À CHOISEUL ÉTANT ASSEZ RARES. Étienne Charavay

s'entendit avec la famille de feu Feuillet de Conches pour acheter ce manuscrit et pour s'en réserver la publication; puis il ne soumit à son ami Jules Flammermont, que des études spéciales avaient rendu familier avec l'écriture et la pensée du duc de Choiseul." Etc.

For the continuation of this interesting description see the preface of "Mémoires du Duc de Choiseul, 1719-1785," Paris, 1904, a copy of which accompanies the manuscript together with a copy of the First Edition published in Paris 1790.

Inserted is an *a.l.s.* of the duc de Choiseul, 3 *pages*, 4to, 12 *October* 1766.

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CIBBER (COLLEY), BARTON BOOTH, and ROBERT WILKS, *the early Lessees of Drury Lane Theatre*. A SERIES of 10 ORIGINAL THEATRICAL WARDROBE BILLS, each SIGNED by Cibber, Wilks, and B. Booth (1713-16).

Three Actors of lasting talent and reputation, as far back as Queen Anne, but whose names are even now, after more than a century, as familiar to the ear as household words. CIBBER was not only an excellent actor, but also a poet and dramatist. His chief enemy was Pope, who made him the hero of his "Dunciad"; but Colley bore all his invectives with good humour. He died in 1757.—BARTON BOOTH, by his excellence as a tragedian, and distinguished theatrical abilities, was recommended to the celebrated Mr. Betterton. His fame and reputation soon rose, and procured him a share in the management of the theatre, and, a new licence being procured, his name was added to those of Cibber, Wilks, and Doggett.—ROBERT WILKS was descended from an illustrious Irish family. He succeeded Mountford in genteel comedy. As long as he trod the stage he continued the unrivalled fine gentleman, and was equally master of that dignity requisite in tragedy. Because of his great merit he was included (in the year 1709), by Queen Anne, in the patent

granted to Doggett and Cibber, under whose direction Drury Lane Theatre recovered new life and prosperity.

These 10 original documents are of considerable value as showing the theatrical "properties" used at Drury Lane Theatre during the reign of Queen Anne.

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59

CLARETIE (JULES). THE ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT, SIGNED TWICE, of his
"BOUDDHA."

*Quite complete. 44 pages. Royal 4to. Half red morocco extra.
Dated "October 1886."*

* * This manuscript is signed twice by the author, on the first and last page. Above his signature on the first leaf Claretie has written "A mon éditeur et ami L. Conquet—ce manuscrit (1re. épreuve)."

Monsieur Conquet has inserted in the manuscript :

1. The eleven original drawings, each signed, by A. Robaudi and accompanied by the Artist's original first rough working sketches. These drawings are the identical ones used to illustrate the published work.
2. The proofs of the engravings of the illustrations made from these drawings, each being in no less than 6 states.
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60

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majority, however, are addressed to the Cardinal Camerlengo.

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61

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1. Clive (Lord). A. l. s., 1 page, 4to. *Berkeley Square, 1 March 1763.* A letter of introduction for Mr. Jervais who was recommended to Clive by the Bishop of Lichfield.
2. Do. A. l. s., 3 pages, 4to. *Berkeley Square, 20th April 1763.* To John Pybus. Relative to the East India Company.

" . . . The united efforts of the whole administration in favour of Mr. Sullivan have at length prevailed and we are defeated for the present, yet, nevertheless, are preparing for another Battle next year, the occasional votes lost us the Election. . . . Our strength is our own, Mr. Sullivan belongs to the Ministry, and as we may not always have them against us, I think that Gentleman may be certain of being routed at last," etc.

* * During the greater part of Clive's stay in England at this period, Lawrence Sullivan was Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, a person with whom Clive had carried on a most friendly correspondence when last in India. But owing to jealousy of Clive's influence, on the part of Sullivan, an estrangement took place and Clive

would not undertake the Government of Bengal again unless Sullivan resigned the Chair at India House.

3. Clive. *A. l. s.*, 3 *pages*, 4to. *Calcutta*, 8 *Sept.* 1765. To John Pybus.

" . . . A peace with Sujah Dulah is established, and the Company are in possession of all the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa upon condition of paying the Nabob and King about 79 Lacks of Rupees per Annum. . . . The principles of extortion and corruption are so deep rooted in Bengal that without transplanting, I think a total reformation cannot be effected."

4. Clive. *L. s.*, 4 *pages*, 4to. *Calcutta*, 30 *Sept.* 1765. To the Right Honble. George Grenville.

" Give me leave to call to your remembrance some discourse we had together about the (East India) Company's Affairs (in which the honor and interest of our Nation was so much concerned) and to inform you I have now the particular satisfaction of seeing the great Object of my wishes nearly accomplished.

" The enclosed copy of my Letter to the Court of Directors and a Map of Bengal with some marginal Explanations will open to you a full view of the present great and flourishing condition of our East India Company and show how near it was to destruction, from Corruption, extortion, and luxury; if you have leisure and inclination, to be further acquainted with our Transactions, Mr. Walsh has orders from me to lay before you our Proceedings. . . . I hope by this year's conveyance to send you a particular account of the Revenues of these Provinces, which put under proper management cannot fall far short of 4 Millions per Annum," etc.

5. Clive. *D. s.*, 1 *page*, folio. *Fort William*, 31 *Aug.* 1759. To William McGwise, Chief of the Council.

* * This document is also signed by J. Z. Holwell who succeeded Clive as Governor of Bengal.

6. A most interesting Autograph Letter, signed, from Charles Turner 4 *pages*, folio, dated *Fort St. George*, 23 *Feb.* 1751.

" Our affairs not going on very well at Trichinopoly. Mr. Clive proposed to Mr. Saunders for to send some Troops to go & take Arcot Fort,

which the Governor approved of, they being too strong for us at Trichinopoly, that they might Draw their forces that way. The Governor gave Mr. Clive a Captain's commission & sent with him 200 Military and 300 Sepoys, as there were but two officers besides Mr. Clive, the Governor thought it too few. Mr. Saunders gave that any of the Gentlemen in the Company's service might go out as it was for the good of the service. Mr. Pybus, Mr. Kennett & I went out as officers. We left Madras the 26 Aug. and marched for Arcot. The day before we got there, the Enemy ran away & left the Fort, & we took possession of the Fort the 1st September.

He then describes several battles fought with the French, in all of which the British were victorious.

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62

COBDEN (RICHARD). *Statesman, the Father of Free Trade.* The IMPORTANT COLLECTION of 40 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, 39 of which are SIGNED, covering 85 *pages*, 4to and 8vo. These letters date from 20 *April* 1839 to 14 *May* 1863, less than two years before his death, and are addressed to R. Roberts, Henry Cole, H. Hooper, S. Smith, Joseph Christy, George Crawshay, Joseph Whitlock, Comte Petitti, Rev. C. B. Drought, Jas. Grant, J. N. Roberts, Lady Franklin, Mechi, J. C. Troupel, J. Livesey, Joseph Hume, and George Condy. They are relative to the Anti-Corn Law League, Free Trade, Temperance, Penny Postage, etc. Extracts from a few picked at random are quoted below. *Inlaid to Royal 4to size and bound in brown morocco extra.*

The letter to John Livesey is very long (8 *pages*, 8vo, 14 *May* 1863) and important:—

“ . . . There are perhaps few men even inside of your Temperance Organisation who take more interest in the progress of your cause than I do.

. . . Still I confess I have not all the faith which some feel in the advantages to be hoped from direct legislation, especially in that species of legislation which looks to success from the creation of abstracts in the way of the everyday indulgence of the appetite for strong drinks . . . I am quite favourable to the closing of the public houses wherever it is practicable and consistent with the desires of the community. . . . For six months in the year it is the natural desire of every person living in the Metropolis to see the face of nature and enjoy the clear sun of Heaven. I was myself as a boy for several years living in the very centre of the Metropolis & remember the delight with which I escaped from Cheapside to Highgate or Kensington on a Sunday," etc.

Cobden's letter of 10 Jan. 1840 addressed to H. Hooper is very interesting, being the first letter he sent by the penny post :—

"The first penny letter I post shall be to enquire what is in contemplation for giving a public tribute to Mr. Hill?" (the founder of Penny Postage).

In another he refers to the lack of *railways in Sussex*. "Here I am in an almost inaccessible retreat (Midhurst) with no railroad (thanks to the great landowners of West Sussex) and without any proper accommodation for receiving my friends," etc.

In his letter to George Condry, Cobden writes :—

"We want the help of the independent press to enable the Anti-Corn-law Party to make head against the attempt to swamp us in the vague cry for '*tariff reform*.' You can remember the free-traders of 1825, how they slashed away at the protection to silks, gloves, ribbons, lace, & the like, but when two years after they took up the questions of corn, cattle, butter, etc., they turned round upon their own principles and voted Free-trade (which was all the fashion in 1825) a low-lived revolutionary notion. The aristocrats are preparing to play the same game over again. Free-trade is to be once more fashionable when applied to rum or molasses, but not a crumb will they disgorge of the bread robbery if they can help it. *Now* is the time then for the independent press to strike for justice for the people," etc.

* * No other correspondence of this Champion of Free Trade has, we believe, come into the market.

COCKBURN (SIR GEORGE). *Admiral of the Fleet. Conveyed Napoleon to St. Helena.* The IMPORTANT SERIES of 130 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, SIGNED, Addressed to the Right Honble. J. W. Croker, Secretary to the Admiralty.

These letters cover no less than 470 *pages*, 4to and 8vo, and date from 1809 to 1830.

Cockburn was the Admiral of the warship which conveyed Napoleon to St. Helena. He also acted as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island until the arrival of Sir Hudson Lowe.

References to Napoleon occur in the present correspondence.

Sir George Cockburn was a lieutenant on board Nelson's famous ship the *Victory* in 1798, and was under his immediate orders two years later. By his zeal during a very trying period he won that great sailor's friendship. After distinguishing himself in the Mediterranean he was ordered to Bermuda on the outbreak of the war with the United States in 1812, and with a small squadron attacked the Americans at Chesapeake. In the following year, after the Battle of Bladensburg, the forces under Cockburn entered the city of Washington and retired unmolested after destroying an enormous quantity of government stores. Cockburn was the guiding spirit of this campaign. He also advanced on Baltimore.

This Correspondence is of great historical importance, and relates to questions of navigation; to King Ferdinand of Naples, whose subjects, the Admiral suggests, should "depose this adopted son of Buonaparte and give the kingdom to the next Heir which may be out of the Power of the French Emperor."

The letter of 13 Sept. 1810 refers to Cadiz, which Cockburn thinks the French can never take.

References occur throughout to the great Duke of Wellington. In regard to naval promotions, Cockburn mentions "Washington" in the letter of 6 Nov. 1814.

On 9th August 1815 the Admiral mentions the ex-Emperor (Napoleon) who was then a prisoner at St. Helena.

An even more important reference to Napoleon's fallen state appears in the letter of 21st April 1816:—

"I have," wrote the Admiral, "DELIVERED THE EX-EMPEROR AND HIS FOLLOWERS ALL SAFE AND WELL TO SIR HUDSON LOWE." This letter is dated from St. Helena. Sir George Cockburn hoisted his flag on board the *Northumberland* and conveyed Napoleon to St. Helena, starting from England on 8th August 1815. On Oct. 15 he arrived at St. Helena and, after landing his prisoner, remained on the island in the twofold capacity of Governor and Commander-in-Chief. The duties were extremely irksome owing to the necessity of exercising increased vigilance. In the summer of 1816, however, he was relieved by the arrival of Sir Hudson Lowe.

A letter from a Captain of the Marines relative to the War in America and addressed to Sir George Cockburn accompanies the Correspondence. In this letter the officer states:—

"Having had the honour of serving in the 2nd Battalion of Royal Marines under your command when in America . . . and commanding the Battalion at the attack of Point Petre and the town of St. Mary's in Georgia, I also did the duty of Field Officer on the March against Baltimore." The Captain also states that he was employed in destroying the dockyard and arsenal at Washington, and asks for promotion.

In Oct. 1818 Cockburn wrote regarding American pirates:—

"Have they recollected to send Sir George Collier the circular against the Yankee-South-American-Pirates."

A reference to O'Meara's case occurs in the letter of 13 Nov. 1818.

O'Meara was the confidential medical adviser of the Emperor Napoleon, and wrote "A Voice from St. Helena." He was a surgeon on board the *Bellerophon* when Napoleon went on board. The ex-Emperor approached O'Meara and asked if he would accompany him when he was transferred to the *Northumberland* for the voyage to St. Helena. O'Meara did so, and remained with the ex-Emperor until July 1818, when he was recalled and deprived of his rank for insubordination towards Sir Hudson Lowe.

On 3rd Oct. 1820 the Admiral refers to the unfortunate Queen of George IV, Caroline, as "this horrible strumpet."

An extremely interesting letter relative to the Island of Cuba, its Government and inhabitants, etc., is included.

Moreover, there is a very interesting account of the guns borne by Nelson's ship, the *Victory*, at different periods.

£75

64

COLERIDGE (S. T.). THE ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT of his SONNET ADDRESSED TO MISS E. BULLOCK. 1 page, 4to. Signed "S. T. Coleridge." Dated *Nov. 1817*.

'Twas dull November: dim the Moon: each Flower
That in its beams erewhile had gleam'd or glitter'd,
Had left our Garden, . . . etc.

* * UNPUBLISHED.

£10 10s.

65

COLLINS (WILKIE). THE ORIGINAL AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT of his Famous Novel
"NO NAME."

Quite complete. 570 leaves, 4to.

This highly important manuscript is also corrected throughout by the author.

Bound in red morocco, watered silk end-leaves.

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66

CONSTANT (BENJAMIN). *Statesman and Author*. An EXTREMELY IMPORTANT COLLECTION of 80 LETTERS, of which 73 are *a.l.s.*, 4 *a.l.*, and 3 *l.s.* Covering 97 pages, 4to and 8vo.

Inlaid to Royal 4to size and bound in half brown morocco extra.

These letters are dated from 1798 to 1st Nov. 1830, and are addressed to Davillier, Combecy, Réal counsellor of State, Baron Reinhard, Bourbonne, Guérin, Eymery, Guyet, Michel, Auger, and the Director-General.

They refer to General Lafayette's election, to his own works, to Napoleon, his visit to Göttingen, etc., etc.

Accompanying these letters are the original drafts of two agreements, drawn up by Constant's publishers, Bossange frères & Ponthieu, relative to the publication of his "De la Religion considérée dans sa source et ses Formes," which was placed on the Index at Rome. These agreements contain many alterations and additions in Constant's autograph. 9 pages, 4to.

. Benjamin Constant was born at Lausanne in 1767. At the commencement of the French Revolution he resided in Paris and distinguished himself both by his political writings and his speeches in the Senate. Under the government of the Directory, Constant was elected to the office of Tribune (1799), and zealously endeavoured to maintain the equality of citizens, the freedom of the Press, and the regular administration of justice. His conduct, however, rendered him obnoxious to the First Consul (Napoleon), and he was dismissed in 1802. In 1814 Constant returned to Paris and advocated the Cause of the Bourbons. In 1819 he was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies, where he long remained leader of the Opposition. At the Revolution of 1830, he became President of the Council of State.

Constant's best known work is his novel "Adolphe," published in 1816. His political writings were published under the title "Cours de Politique Constitutionnelle, 1817-20."

He was the friend of Mme. de Staël, the famous authoress.

£85

**CORONATIONS (THE) OF CHARLES II,
JAMES II, AND WILLIAM AND MARY.**

CHARLES II. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL
"CHARLES R." TO A LETTER. 1 *page*, folio.
15th March 1661 (with Seal). Excusing Lord Herbert of
Cherbury from attending the Coronation on 23rd April.
Countersigned by Sir Edw. Nicholas.

JAMES II. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "JAMES
R." TO A LETTER. 1 *page*, folio. 23rd March
1684-5 (with Seal). Commanding the Earl of Yarmouth
to attend the Coronation on the 23rd of April next.

As will be seen, James was crowned on the same day of the month
(23 April) as Charles.

JAMES II. THE ORIGINAL (PRINTED) PROCLA-
MATION OF HIS CORONATION. Folio. 1685.

WILLIAM III. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL
"WILLIAM R." TO A LETTER. 1 *page*, folio.
21st March, 1688-9. Commanding Henry, Lord Herbert
of Cherbury, and his wife to attend the Coronation of
himself and his Queen on April 11th. Countersigned
"Norfolk & Marshall."

*Illustrated with fine contemporary portraits of the monarchs
and a view of the Coronation of William and Mary.*

*The whole inlaid to a uniform folio size and bound in red
morocco extra.*

SEE ILLUSTRATION.

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Charles II

Right trusty and well beloved We greet you well Albeit
We have by Our former letters dated the first of March
last summoned you to give your Personall
attendance on Us at Our Royall Coronation wch is
to be on the 23th day of Aprill next, yet being informed
of the great inconvenience and ill consequence your
appearance according to Our said Summons may be to
you We are graciously pleased of Our Rmally
goodnes to excuse wch your being at the said solemn-
ity, and wch these Services wch are to be performed
then by you We do so bid you heartily farewell. Given
at Our Court at Whitehall the 15th day of March in the
15th yeere of Our Reigne.

By the A^{ns} Comr.

Edm Nicholas

A^{ns} Marshal of Charolay deferred wch being a Coronation

COWPER (WILLIAM). THE ORIGINAL AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT of his celebrated Hymn—"JEHOVAH-JIREH."

Comprising six verses of four lines each. 4to. *Green morocco extra.*

The hymn commences :

"The Saints should never be dismayed,
Nor sink in hopeless Fear,
For when they least expect his Aid,
The Savior will appear.

.

"This Abra'm found, he rais'd the knife,
God saw, and cried—fear—
Yon Ram shall yield his meaner life,
Behold the Victim there."

Etc.

£50

CRABBE (GEORGE). *The Poet.* THE ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPTS of Thirty of his SERMONS. Covering 510 pages, 4to and 8vo. *Inlaid to a uniform size, forming a 4to volume bound in blue morocco extra.*

Crabbe was the friend of Burke, Dr. Johnson, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. These manuscript Sermons cover nearly the whole of his life as a clergyman—the first sermon is dated *Aldborough Jan. 20th 1782*, and the last *Trowbridge 1827*.

A contemporary note is written on the first page of the first Sermon, probably in the autograph of his son and biographer, George Crabbe.

This note states, in reference to the sermon, "Inserted as a specimen of one of his earliest Sermons written probably before he entered the Church, not fit for the press."

The success of one of Crabbe's publications "The Library," hastened by Burke's warm advocacy, at once gave its author a position in literature. Burke meanwhile advised him to take orders, as offering the most suitable career, and at the request of Burke, backed by Dudley North and Mr. Charles Long, Bishop Yonge of Norwich admitted Crabbe to deacon's orders 21 Dec. 1781. He was licensed as curate to Mr. Bennet, the rector of Aldeburgh, and took priest's orders the following August. . . . Burke soon after obtained for Crabbe the offer of a chaplaincy to the Duke of Rutland, and he accordingly went to reside at Belvoir in 1782. Crabbe later became rector of Muston and Allington. "His preaching attracted large congregations. He was a clergyman of the old-fashioned school, a good friend to the poor, for whose benefit he still practised medicine, and a preacher of good homespun morality."

Scott and Wordsworth had some of Crabbe's poetry by heart, and the former, like Fox, read him during his last illness.

In fact many men and women of widely divergent tastes such as Cardinal Newman, Tennyson, Jane Austen, etc., appreciated the Poet's works.

£250

70

CROMWELLIANA. An exceedingly IMPORTANT COLLECTION of LETTERS, PORTRAITS, and ORIGINAL PAPERS of CROMWELLIAN INTEREST. *Inlaid to small folio size, and bound in brown morocco extra.*

1. CROMWELL (OLIVER). DOCUMENT, SIGNED "O. CROMWELL." 1 page, folio. *September 6, 1651.* Being a Warrant authorizing Sir John Wollaston to pay £2037 3s. 6d. to John Gladman for the army.
2. CROMWELL. LETTER, SIGNED "OLIVER P." 1 page, 4to. *September 26, 1655.* Asking for full particulars of ships of war in the Channel. The body of the letter is in the handwriting of John Thurloe, Cromwell's Secretary of State.

-
3. PETITION TO OLIVER CROMWELL. 1 page, large folio: "The Humble Petition of the Several Farmers of the Excise of Beere, Ale, Perry, Cider, Mead and Metheglin," with 19 signatures of the Petitioners.
 4. THURLOE (JOHN), *Secretary of State to Cromwell*. DOCUMENT, SIGNED. 1 page, folio. October 21st, 1652. Ordering the Committee of the Navy to give an account as to the condition of the Winter Guard.
 5. LENTHALL (WILLIAM). *Speaker of the House of Commons*. DOCUMENT, SIGNED. 1 page, folio. March 28, 1644. Requesting the Parliamentary Army not to plunder the goods or estates of Henry Lea, of Gatfeilde, Yorkshire.
 6. MEADOWS (PHILIP), *Secretary for the Latin Tongue to Cromwell*. HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED. 1 page, 8vo. London, June 1, 1665. An Order for the Payment of Money.
 7. CARLYLE (THOMAS). HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED, 3½ pages, 4to. *Chelsea, March 2, 1856*. Entirely relative to portraits, and to the face of Oliver Cromwell. Carlyle states that Cromwell had no squint, stare or deficiency of any kind, and that he has "a face bigger than almost any other man's." He refers also to Cooper's miniatures, and says that "there are very many false and absurd portraits of Oliver in circulation."
 8. CARLYLE (THOMAS). HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED. 1½ pages, 12mo. *Chelsea, June 11, 1857*. To F. Anderson. Referring to a map for his biography of "Frederick the Great."
 9. WOOLNER (THOMAS, R.A.). HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED. 1 page, 8vo. *Welbeck Street, March 6, 1870*. To F. Anderson. Informing him that Carlyle wants a woodcut of the mask of Cromwell from the original in his (Woolner's) possession.
 10. CARLYLE (THOMAS). HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED. 3 pages, 8vo. Written in blue pencil. *Chelsea, March 8, 1870*. To the same. Giving him full instructions as to the engraving of the mask, and not doubting that he will "bring out a right likeness of the dead Oliver."

-
11. WOOLNER (THOMAS, R.A.). HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED. 2 *pages*, 8vo. *March* 16, 1870. To the same. Concerning the difficulty as to the character of the pimple which had been broken off from Woolner's cast.
12. WOOLNER (THOMAS, R.A.). HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED. 1 *page*, 8vo. *Welbeck Street, March* 19, 1870. To the same, on the same subject.
13. CARLYLE (THOMAS). HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED. 2 *pages*, 8vo. Written in blue pencil. *Chelsea, March* 20 (1870). To the same. He is not quite satisfied with the drawing from the cast: "It is not completely like, the wart quite wrong placed . . . no cast which has not a wart can be considered fit."
14. CARLYLE (THOMAS). HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED. 1½ *pages*, 8vo. Written in blue pencil. (*May* 1870). To the same. He sees nothing wrong in the mask except the formation of the wart: "For Heaven's sake! put that wart right at last."
15. WOOLNER (THOMAS, R.A.). HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED. 1 *page*, 8vo. *Welbeck Street, May* 17, 1870. To the same. He thinks the print much improved, and suggests a few alterations.
16. PROOF on India paper of the Map for his "Frederick the Great," with corrections in the autograph of Carlyle, referred to in his letter of *June* 11, 1857.
17. PROOF on India paper of the Mask, engraved by F. Anderson, to which the above letters from Carlyle and Woolner, refer.

. The preceding eight letters (Nos. 8 to 15) form a complete correspondence, and were the subject of a magazine article, which is inserted in the volume.

The whole collection is illustrated with nine portraits of Cromwell, two portraits of Thurloe, and four portraits of Carlyle.

CURTIS (SIR ROGER) ADMIRAL. The very interesting SERIES of 108 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS addressed to the Right Honble. J. W. Croker, Secretary to the Admiralty.

THIS CORRESPONDENCE IS ENTIRELY UNPUBLISHED.

Sir Roger Curtis was, in all probability, a descendant of that Roger Curtis who served with Sir John Lawson on board the *Swiftsure* and was slain at Algiers in 1662.

The writer of the present Correspondence entered the navy in 1763, serving on board the *Royal Sovereign*.

Twice he served off the coast of Newfoundland, the second time as lieutenant. In 1775 Captain (afterwards Lord) Shaldon, Commander-in-Chief on the North American station, appointed Curtis Lieutenant of the flagship, and promoted him to the command of the *Senegal* a year later.

Curtis returned to England in command of the flagship with Lord Howe in 1778.

After serving in the English Channel, the Mediterranean, and taking a very important share for eighteen months in defending Gibraltar, Curtis was knighted (in 1782).

Upon another occasion when sent home by Lord Howe with despatches, the King, George III, threw a massive gold chain about his neck and assured Sir Roger of the Royal Family's regard and friendship. He was soon after promoted to Rear-Admiral and created a Baronet. In 1799 he became a Vice-Admiral and attained the full rank of Admiral in 1805.

The letters comprised in this Correspondence are of considerable American importance.

They date from 1809-1815.

In the letter dated 12 Jan. 1810 the Admiral refers to the search of the American ship *Maddison* for Papers. The Papers found on board were: "1 for Mr. Maddison, the President; 6 for the American Secretary of

State; 1 for Mr. Dashcoff, Russian Chargé d'Affaires; 1 for Mr. Pidersin, Danish Consul-General."

On 21st Jan. the same year, the Admiral again mentions the papers found on board the American ship *Maddison*, and also refers to Mr. Morris.

In the letter of 1 Feb. 1810, the Court Martial on Lord Gambier is mentioned, and Curtis thanks Croker for the manner in which he protected the party for the defence, against the gross insinuations of Lord Cochrane.

* * Admiral Lord Gambier was charged with excess of caution, and Sir Roger Curtis was President of the Court Martial which tried and acquitted him.

The news of Wellington's Victory over Massena was brought by an American sloop of war, Curtis states.

Another letter refers to the sad state of the King's (George III) madness.

"We *prayed* for our dear King yesterday—we did not *drink* for him," etc.

The same subject is broached in the letter of 1 November 1810.

"The dear, good, King—How deeply distressing. Omit not I beseech you to send me a line occasionally on this heart-rending subject. I have had my fears for days past but notwithstanding the bodings of my heart, your note this morning threw me into great dejection of spirits."

Reference occurs to Napoleon's preparations for invading England in these words: "the enemy is sending gun vessels, and vessels with troops from Boulogne to Havre and from thence to Cherburgh" (letter 78).

Another letter of American interest is the one sent by Admiral Curtis from Portsmouth on 19 November 1811: "... I am to acquaint you I have employed in a confidential manner an intelligent person to endeavour to discover, from any men who have had communication with the American Frigate *Constitution*, whether any British subjects are on board that ship, but as yet I have received no information on the subject. The *Constitution* has this day removed from Spithead to near the Motherbank, but before she lay near the *Havanah*, and I have questioned the First Lieutenant of

that ship, whether he had observed any boats belonging to His Majesty's ship, have communication with the American Frigate, and he has informed me that he knows of no other boats than those of the *Havanah*, which boats have been twice alongside her, but he did not learn from any persons who were in the boats, that any subjects of His Majesty were on board the American ship. He said he had seen wherries alongside her, and some sailing vessels, apparently carrying her provisions, but I cannot find out what the sailing vessels or wherries were, that the lieutenant of the *Havanah* saw. As the wind is now apparently coming to the eastward, and the *Constitution* will most probably sail tomorrow, should the order for passing the baggage of Mr. Smith, late Chargé d'Affaires, through the Custom House unexamined, arrive, I shall in the morning write to the captain the letter, directed by your official letter of yesterday."

The next letter, 20 November 1811, is also on the same subject :

"Your note of this morning gave me pleasure, for, with becoming humility I speak it, I really thought we were proceeding much too hastily respecting the American Frigate.

"I thought we were about to unsheath a two-edged sword, the wounds of which would be more injurious to the party who drew it, than to those against whom it was drawn. The result of my inquiries from vessels that have been alongside the Frigate is this—that no person whatever was allowed to go into the ship—nor was any man belonging to her permitted to appear on the gangways, or on any other part of the ship—that when water or provisions were put on board her, the people belonging to the Vessels slung the casks, and they were hoisted into the ship without a word being spoken ; so that I knew of no means of ascertaining whether any British subjects are on board, or not, except by search."

Other letters of American interest are included, we quote from two of them :

Letter 91.

"With my Official Letter (No. 185) of the 25th ultimo, I enclosed an affidavit of the Wife of William Bowman, an Englishman on board the American Sloop of War *Hermit*, which vessel is now at Cowes. I do not think it right to mention this subject either officially, or even in a demi-official note, as it may involve matters of State, and therefore only

mention it thus privately to you. I understand that a Constable of this place has (foolishly enough) gone on board the *Hornet* with a warrant to take the man out of the vessel, and that, as might have been expected, he was refused to be given up."

Letter 111.

"Having been employed in America when we had formerly an army in that country, and knowing that such army was almost entirely fed with provisions from England and Ireland, I hoped, when I first heard that a considerable number of troops was destined for America, that due care would be taken to send them a sufficiency of provisions; for in the days to which I allude, there was little, or no, provisions of any kind, to be obtained in that Country. Nor having observed in the public prints that any Victuallers have sailed for America, I venture, thus privately and confidentially to mention the subject to you.

"At the time that I served in America, the salted provisions were, I think, sent from Ireland by Contractors, who provided the ships in which it was conveyed, and they were of such force, that I believe they sailed without Convoy. It is for consideration whether, as things are now, such a mode of transporting the means of existence for our Army, will be expedient. Even Convoys, going to America especially, are so likely to be dispersed, it should seem that the best, and safest means of conveying provisions would be to send it in ships of considerable burthen, and of such force, as to leave no chance of its capture by the American small Vessels of War, or Privateers; and it may be considered whether any class of ships belonging to the Navy, may be advantageously employed on that service. At all events, care must be taken that abundant supplies be so timely and regularly sent that no risk be run to the Army wanting provisions; for formerly some delay in the arrival of the expected Provision Ships, has given us the utmost uneasiness and alarm."

The references to American ships are important as they relate to the war with America (1812-1815) which arose out of the severe action of England towards neutral vessels in the war against Napoleon.

America retaliated by placing an embargo upon all trade with both France and England.

DELAMBRE (JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH). *The famous French Author and Astronomer.* HIS ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE with his friend Favart, comprising 35 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, SIGNED. Dating from 7th October 1769 to 22 September 1774. Covering 86 pages, 4to. Inlaid to a 4to size and bound in red morocco extra.

In the first letter, dated 7th Oct. 1769, the famous Astronomer writes that he has asked the Abbé Chalumeau to send to Favart's house a copy of Milton in English. He will find two books which will be a resource against the *ennui* of the country. He says that his friendship is more solid than that of Lamartine. In the second letter Delambre mentions that he is coming to Paris and would be glad to have a ticket for Gretry's play. He gives an account of his occupations. The good vicar has not much knowledge of English literature. He knows only the name of Pope and ignores Milton and Shakespeare. There are also numerous criticisms of the opera *La Rosière* and references to Voltaire. In another letter he mentions Rousseau's *La Nouvelle Héloïse*, *Emile*, and Dorat's *Les Baisers*. "C'est un joli ouvrage de Dorat qui va paroître; aussitost qu'il verra la jour il faudra, entens tu bien, il faudra m'envoyer un exemplaire." He refers to the visit of the Dauphin (Louis XVI) and Dauphine (Marie Antoinette) to Compiègne.

In his letter dated 22 May 1770, Delambre mentions the famous French actress Mlle. Dumesnil. "Je suis scandalisé de l'injustice qu'on fait a Mlle. Duménil. Il me semble que Mlle. Clairon (the actress) après avoir quitté le théâtre comme elle l'a fait ne devois pas être choisie pour jouer à la cour dans une circonstance si flatteuse. D'où vient la préférence qu'elle obtient (?) Mlle. Dumesnil n'auroit elle pu rendre aussi bien le rôle d'Athalie." The writer also mentions Sherlock's writing on Suicide and Young's "du triste et sombre ouvrage des nuits" ("Night Thoughts").

Lamartine is referred to, and an Italian air which very strongly resembles the air of *La Rosière*. In a letter dated 21 Aug. 1770, Delambre says he has not written for such a long time but this was on account of the distractions of the King's sojourn at Compiègne which has rather bored him. Delambre quotes Milton and mentions Prévile (the celebrated French comedian) who happily plays every day and is well applauded. He has seen Silvain and is very pleased with several of the scenes.

All that he reads of Gretry enchants him and adds to his admiration of him, etc., etc.

Favart, to whom these letters are addressed, was the son of C. S. Favart, dramatist, and Madame Favart, actress, and was himself a dramatist and comedian.

* * The majority of these letters were written in Delambre's 21st year whilst he was studying at Compiègne.

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DELVAU (ALFRED). *Author, one of the Romantic School.*
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The son of Frederick II, Christian IV was chosen head of the Protestant League against the Emperor.

FREDERICK III. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "FRIDERICH" TO A LETTER, WITH HOLOGRAPH SUPERScription.

2 pages, folio. *Haffnia*, 18 Aug. 1665. To the QUEEN DOWAGER OF FRANCE (ANNE OF AUSTRIA).

Anne of Austria died the following year (1666).

Countersigned by the King's Secretary.

Frederick III changed the constitution from an elective to an hereditary monarchy vested in his own family.

CHRISTIAN V. LETTER SIGNED, WITH HOLOGRAPH SUPERScription. 2 pages, folio. *Gottorp*, 24 January 1680.

"The numerous occasions upon which your Excellency has shewn your affection for me and the efforts you have taken to interest me in the Commission de Lund," etc.

Signed as Duke of Gottorp.

CHRISTIAN V. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "CHRISTIAN R." TO A LETTER. 2 pages, folio. *Copenhagen*, 17 March 1696.

Signed as King.

Countersigned by the King's Secretary.

FREDERICK IV. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "FRIDERICH R." TO A LETTER, WITH HOLOGRAPH SUPERScription. 1 page, folio. *Copenhagen*, 8 January 1707. To Duke Frederick of Prussia.

Countersigned by the King's Secretary and having the King's seal intact.

Frederick IV was leagued with Russia and Poland against Charles XII of Sweden.

CHRISTIAN VI. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "CHRISTIAN R." TO A LETTER, WITH HOLOGRAPH SUPERScription. 1 page, folio. *Friederichsberg*, 11 January 1740. To Carl Wilhelm, Elector of Brandenburg.

SOPHIA MAGDELENE (Consort of Christian VI). LETTER SIGNED, WITH HOLOGRAPH SUPERScription. 2 pages, folio. *Hirschholm*, 11 January 1768.

FREDERICK V. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "FRIDERICH R." TO A LETTER. 2 pages, folio. *Copenhagen*, 11 January 1762. To the Landgravine Wilhelmina Charlotte. With the King's seal intact.

Frederick married Louisa, daughter of George II of England.

JULIE MARIE (Consort of Frederick V). LETTER SIGNED. 1 page, 4to. *Friedensbourg*, 12 Oct. 1759. To the King of France (Louis XV).

EXTREMELY IMPORTANT. Relative to an increase in the Royal House of France and congratulating Louis XV thereon.

CHRISTIAN VII. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "CHRISTIAN R." TO A LETTER. 2 pages, folio. 20 Oct. 1775. Baron von Wedel's recall.

Countersigned by the King's minister, Bernstock, with the Royal Seal intact.

Christian VII was the son of Frederick V, and married Caroline Matilda, sister of George III of England. In a fit of jealousy he banished his Queen to Zell (where she died in 1775, the year in which he signed the present letter) and put to death his ministers Brandt and Struensee.

FREDERICK VI. HOLOGRAPH NOTE SIGNED "F." 1 page, 4to.

In 1784 Frederick was declared Regent in consequence of the mental derangement of his father, Christian VII. He became King in 1808.

MARIE SOPHIA FREDERICA (Consort of Frederick VI). HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED. 1 page, 4to. To the Princess Charlotte. Asking her to come to-morrow about 2 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN VIII. HOLOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "CHRISTIAN FRIDERICH." 1 page, 4to. *Copenhagen*, 21 Feb. 1813. To Madame Schutz.

Christian VIII was the son of Frederick VI.

CHRISTIAN VIII. HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED. 4 pages, 4to. 1821.

CAROLINE AMELIA (Consort of Christian VIII). HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED. 1 page, 4to.

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FREDERICK VII. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "FRIDERICH R." TO A LETTER, WITH HOLOGRAPH SUPERScription. 2 pages, folio. To the Elector of Hesse. *Skodsborg*, 30 June 1853.

Most important. Entirely relative to the marriage of His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Hesse to Her Royal Highness the Princess Mary Anne Frederica, daughter of the Prince of Prussia.

Countersigned by the King's Secretary.

Frederick VII was the son of Christian VIII.

FREDERICK VII. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "FRIDERICH R." TO A LETTER. 1 page, folio. *Château de Glucksborg*, 5th Oct. 1863. To the King of Portugal. In French.

Sending the Sieur Christian Frederick Falbe to represent Denmark at the Portuguese Court.

CHRISTIAN IX. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "CHRISTIAN R." TO A LETTER, WITH HOLOGRAPH SUPERScription. 2 pages, folio. *Copenhagen*, 20 November 1863. To the Landgrave of Hesse.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. Written soon after the death of his father, Frederick VII, and relative to the same.

Written upon mourning paper and countersigned by the King's Secretary.

LOUISE (Consort of Christian IX). HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED. 1 page, 8vo.

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DERBY (LORD). *Prime Minister*. HIS IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE with the Right Honble. John Wilson Croker, Secretary to the Admiralty, consisting of

19 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, SIGNED. Covering 84 *pages*, 8vo. The first letter is dated 29 *Aug.* 1843 and the last 31st *May* 1852.

Fourteen of these letters are *entirely unpublished*, the remaining five are printed (three only in part) in Jennings' "The Croker Papers."

The Earl of Derby first entered Parliament in 1820 and after three years' silent voting made his first speech in favour of a Bill for lighting Manchester with gas. Lord Derby's ability as an orator was noted upon this occasion by Sir James Mackintosh, the historian. In 1827 his Lordship took office under Canning as Under-Secretary for the Colonies. Derby was a strenuous advocate for Catholic Emancipation, Parliamentary Reform, reciprocity in Free Trade, with a moderate fixed duty on corn, and, in general, supported the foreign policy of Canning.

In 1852 Lord Derby became Prime Minister and held that position for 10 months. In 1858 he again held office as Premier and succeeded in passing his India Bill. He was, however, defeated on the question of Parliamentary Reform, and resigned office in June 1859.

In 1866 Lord Derby for the third time became Prime Minister and succeeded in defeating Lord John Russell's new Reform Bill but only to pass, next year, a similar one which his opponents declared to be of a still more sweeping character.

Early in 1868, the Earl surrendered the leadership of his party into the hands of Mr. Disraeli, later Lord Beaconsfield, and retired into private life on Oct. 23 1869.

Lord Derby's speeches are greatly admired for their eloquence and fire, and he was styled in the House of Commons "the Rupert of Debate."

Some of these letters are long and important. Of Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* Lord Derby writes:—

"... It is certain that the President has openly violated the constitution which he had sworn to observe and maintain; but, on the other hand, I believe that he sincerely endeavoured to make the constitution work, and that his *coup d'état* was not resolved upon until the inherent

weakness of the constitution itself had brought the machine of government to a deadlock."

In other letters Lord Derby criticizes the famous Statue of the Duke of Wellington. In a letter dated Oct. 1, 1847, referring to an article intended for the *Quarterly Review*, he says:—

"I am sorry to say I concur also in thinking reunion with Peel at any future time impossible. There are a few expressions respecting him which I think might be softened, but I am as convinced as you are of the danger of the line he has taken and of the spirit in which he is likely to follow it up."

He mentions both Goulburn and Gladstone as "adherents of Peel," and refers to the illness of Disraeli.

Lord Derby also refers to the Free Trade Policy, Irish Franchise, the *Peelites*, etc.

In a letter dated 7 June 1851, he writes of the present state of politics:—

"The aspect of affairs does not improve and the result of the bungle, for I can call it nothing else, on Walpole's amendments the other night, has been most disastrous . . . it has shown a want of power among our Leaders in the House of Commons of controlling and conducting a debate which has deprived them of authority and confidence. . . . The present men must remain at their posts, and we have only to hope that they may either be unable to agree on their new 'Reform' or that they may bring forward a measure which may be a source of embarrassment to them instead of strength," etc. (This letter refers to the Government formed by Lord John Russell after Lord Derby had failed to form one.)

Lord Derby refers to the relations between France and England and believes a war between the two would be very unpopular, etc., etc., etc.

Accompanying this correspondence is the original autograph draft of a letter from Croker to Lord Derby dated 13 March 1851 (3½ pages, folio), mentioning Lockhart and an article in the *Quarterly Review*.

ne l'aiton de 1767.
adressé à mon ami est. Gromm.

Ne vous abandonnez pas, mon ami, que le Sois aussi riche, aussi
varié, aussi sage, aussi bon, aussi second, c'est-à-dire que l'as pu
l'être aux salons précédents. Tous l'équité. Les artistes ramènent
leurs compositions à l'infinité; mais les règles de l'art, les principes
de leurs inclinations restent bornés. peut-être avec de nouvelles
innovations acquises, d'autres leçons, le choix d'une forme originale
veut-être je a conserver le charme de l'histoire à une manière plus
mais se n'ai rien acquis; j'ai perdu l'harmonie, et la forme originale
depend d'un moment que n'est pas vain. Supplément moi de retour
d'un voyage d'étude; et l'imagination pleine des effets d'une que
la peinture ancienne a produite dans cette école. L'art que les
maîtres des écoles flamandes et françaises ont bien fait saisir.
obtiens des personnes opulentes aux quelles vous destinez mes efforts,
à l'ordre de la permission de leur prendre les Équelles de tous les
morceaux de l'art à les enlever, et je vous rends d'un être
sans nouveau. Les artistes des écoles passés même tenues, se
reprochent la manière et le fond d'un maître, au lieu de la
manière de quelqu'un ancien. La plus analogue à la forme, et vous
remet tout de suite une des plus précieuses de la couleur, du style,
et du clair-obscur. Il y a une ordonnance des Prudent, une
forme, une tête, un caractère, une expression empruntée de
la nature, des carnaches, du dessin, ou d'un autre, le reconnaître
le plagiat, et je vous le renverrai. une équilibre, les idées pas
sées au style, et qui sera mieux portante, mais un simple
esprit suffisant pour vous indiquer la disposition, au-dessus, les
lignes, les ombres, la position des figures, leur action, les masses
les groupes, cette ligne de l'airain qui se penche et se redresse.

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78

D'ISRAELI (ISAAC). *Author. Father of Lord Beaconsfield.*

A most important and interesting SERIES of 20 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, SIGNED, dating from 1819 to 1830, and covering 43 pages, 8vo and 4to. They are addressed to the Right Honble. John Wilson Croker.

Inlaid to Royal 4to size and bound in green morocco extra.

These letters are chiefly relative to :

1. D'Israeli's "Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I" and his "Curiosities of Literature."
2. Croker's edition of Boswell's "Life of Dr. Johnson."

The "Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I," upon which the author was engaged when this correspondence was written, appeared between 1828 and 1830. The book was issued in five volumes and is D'Israeli's most valuable contribution to literature. It marked a distinct advance in the methods of historical research. The author was a friend of Sir Walter Scott, who, when they first met, repeated one of D'Israeli's forgotten poems and added, "If the writer of these lines had gone on, he would have been an English poet."

The most interesting of these letters are as follows :—

Letter 1. Dated *Bloomsbury Square, 7 March 1819.*

Relative to "Tom Carew" (*temp.* Charles II).

Letter 3. No date (but *Nov.* 1823).

Relative to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton's papers.

Letter 7. Dated *Bloomsbury Square*, 7 Feb. 1824.

Relative to the editor of the *Morning Chronicle* who has long been "the Father of Lies." Mentions the "Conway Papers," and a new edition of his own "Curiosities of Literature."

Letter 9. Dated *Bloomsbury Square*, 19 March (no year, but c. 1824).

Relative to the institution in favour of Authors and Men of Science, and to the dissolution of the Royal Institution.

Letter 11. Dated *Pulteney Hotel*, 31 May (no year, but c. 1824).

Relative to Croker's "Boswell." "Doubtless you have not omitted the lecture (?) of the secret history of the Gold Medal which old Thomas Sheridan gave to Home, the author of 'Douglas,' and of which Whyte of Dublin published an account in a pamphlet on Boswell," etc.

Letter 12. Dated *Athenæum (Club)*, 12 May (no year, but c. 1824).

Sending Croker the third and fourth volumes of his "Commentaries on Charles I."

Letter 13. Dated *Bloomsbury Square*, 2 July (an error for January) 1829.

Relative to his history of Charles the First, and asking for the use of any original communication of that period which Croker may possess.

"When I shall have terminated my History, I intend to collect all the letters of Charles I into a volume for those who might wish to possess them. I am confident, when viewed all together they will be a creditable memorial of his ability which has been much under-rated, and his character will show itself in these letters, in a clearer light than any historian has yet cast over it."

Continuing, D'Israeli states his object in writing the History. "I do not know that we advance greatly by the discovery of Truth—in the history of the Past—affairs will go on as usual with the passions and interests of men, but it may happen that in the history of the Past, some may pause, when they discover in it, their own."

Letter 14. Dated *Bloomsbury Square*, 23 Jan. 1829.

An extremely interesting letter relative to the "Conway Papers" which Croker was to edit, but which D'Israeli regrets will not be done

(presumably because the Government forbids the publication). Continuing, he mentions Croker's self-imposed task of re-editing Boswell's "Life of Dr. Johnson":

"I congratulate you, My dear Sir, on having struck out a Literary labour which will prove to be a most variable recreation—the editing of Boswell. You there have touched a vein which will flow, and I am all alive. It was one of the earliest books which fed my taste for Literature, and literary men. On its publication it raised a great disturbance of which I could afford you many ludicrous instances. It was an act of juvenile heroism on my part, to have declared it would outlast the delightful Menagiana (Monnoye's edition) but people knew little of such *Ana* in that day. So many were displeased at themselves in those volumes, so many secrets were published, so many of the malcontents found themselves unnoticed, that nothing but abuse and reading the Book was heard. My old friend Caleb Whiteford, who lived above me in my Chambers at the Adelphi assured me the conversations were not correct—some of his puns had not been immortalised. Peter Pindar once called Boswell in a letter to me, 'Johnson's spitting pot,' and the critical Reviewer of my 'Dissertation on Anecdotes,' which proved to be Dr. George Gregory, after due commendation of the young author anathematised him for his Eulogy on Boswell, the anathema being rather voluminous probably will exhibit the condensed protests of the oppositionists. I can afford you one striking evidence of the fidelity of Boswell's circumstantiality.

"My edition of Boswell is the second—the Author's own—I possess none of the modern editions, though Malone, and the Author's son, edited them. Malone's notes are always useful but dry, as the Work itself is a heap of notes, will you not find some difficulty in contriving space to add your new ones? . . . I imagine I would Boswellise with you through a long Summer's day. Whenever you consult me, I shall rejoice to aid you, but at present, I have contracted a debt of honour with the public which I must satisfy. It is in vain I attempt to quit my Charles the First, since he will not quit me."

* * * HIGHLY IMPORTANT, being relative to Croker's Boswell and D'Israeli's famous history of Charles the First.

Letter 16. Dated *Bloomsbury Square*, 24 Feb. 1829.

Mentions Addison and Pope. "Before I apply to Upcott, I must have a conversation with you. I cannot act for anything for the new edition of Boswell without mentioning the Editor's name, and at present, I do not think I can do this without your consent. What I have to say of the man himself—that is Upcott—will be easier said than written," etc.

Letter 17. Dated *Bloomsbury Square*, 28 April 1829.

Mentions Bassompierre's *Memoirs*, the extracts from which, and the running Commentary, is a fortunate idea. Flatters Croker's vivacious character. "You have formed one more precious volume for the historical shelf." Is much concerned that public attention should be excited over it. Refers to the work of Miss Lucy Askew, all the facts which she publishes have been repeated ten times before. He suspects she is going to write "*Memoirs of the Court of Charles I.*," a work on which D'Israeli was already engaged. D'Israeli describes the lady as a fashionable Mantua maker "who after all her trimmings and pickerings is only giving a new form to her old silks." Mentions his own "*Curiosities of Literature.*" He is not to be frightened off (his Charles I) by Miss Lucy. "I must with so many courses before me, decline all dangerous attempts, if it is to meet you. My intention is, according to the question of these literary times to announce my work, to blow a flourish or two before the Show is got up. The more people wait, it seems the better chance of a full house. However, my intention after all, is to work slowly."

Disraeli says that he has supplied Murray with a list of his books which he will be glad to have if Croker has finished with it. "One cannot take a step in these black times without a Watchman and a lanthorn, and sometimes it happens that we must be cautious of the Watchman himself; there is a tact in relying or deciding on historical authorities which is rarely possessed (*sic*), to know how much of truth there is in the falsehood before us, and even in telling the truth how much is omitted," etc., etc., etc.

This is an EXTREMELY INTERESTING letter relative to Croker's "*Boswell*" and to D'Israeli's own work. His "*Charles I*" is the best work of its author.

Letter 18. Dated *Bloomsbury Square*, 2 July 1829.

Thanks Croker for offering to let him examine the "Conway Papers" and mentions a bulky manuscript relative to Sir Thos. Overbury. Refers to his removal to Bradenham House, and the consequent miseries of removing.

Letter 19. Dated *Pulteney Hotel*, April 1830.

Relative to his "Charles I."

Letter 20. Dated *Bradenham House*, 30 May 1830.

Relative to his eldest son, Benjamin D'Israeli (later Lord Beaconsfield). "He started on Friday last for Malta on his way to the East."

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. The future Prime Minister travelled in the East and upon his return conveyed his impressions in his famous novel, "Tancred."

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Preceding the manuscript is the dedication, signed, to Prince Richard de Metternich: “Permettez-moi de vous dédier ce prologue de ma vie . . . un souvenir de mon père qui vous aimait.”

Bound in black morocco extra, purple silk end leaves, by Aug. Klein. In the centre of the upper cover is a swan surmounted by a crown, the whole enclosed by a circle of strap-work with hanging loop, upon which is the inscription “Kraft im Recht.” This centre ornament is made up of inlays of different coloured leathers.

The writer of this manuscript was a daughter of Dumas *père* by Mademoiselle Mélanie S., an actress.

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Full orchestra

Edward Elgar

Op. 40



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on 5.12.11
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This is the original autograph manuscript of the full score of Op. 40, "*COCKAIGNE*." The autograph title-page reads: "*Cockaygne (in London town), Overture for full orchestra. Edward Elgar, op. 40. Dedicated to my many friends, the members of British Orchestras. Score. A gift to Henry Ettling, Nov. 5, 1901, from Edward Elgar.*" The title-page bears, besides, a third signature of the Composer, "Edward Elgar: Craeg-Lea, Malvern, Worcestershire, England." There is also upon the title-page an illuminated shield of the arms of the City of London in silver and red. At the end: "Edward Elgar, Malvern Craeg-Lea, March 1901," and the motto: "Metelees and monelees on Maluerne hulles, Piers the plowman."

The original cardboard covers, in which it is preserved, also bears the following inscription in the Composer's autograph: "Score, Cockaigne, Edward Elgar."

This important autograph manuscript contains numerous corrections, sometimes on slips pasted over the corrected parts of the manuscript.

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These Verses probably date from 1776, when Mme. Elizabeth was ten years old; they were no doubt learnt off by heart and written down pho-

netically. We transcribe them as written, and give a copy in more normal spelling; it will be noticed that in the original the Verses are not separated.

“Vive loui.

“Cher loui voisi le iouri de te marque mon namour ela comman trouverons nous des ieui osi des ros ela comman trouverons nous des mos choisi les plu dou permete que leui dune fleur je te done e je te done permete coleui dune fleur je te done isi mon cœur.”

Vive Louis.

Cher Louis, voici le jour
De te marquer mon amour.
Helas? Comment trouverons nous
Des œillets aussi des roses,
Helas! Comment trouverons nous
Des mots choisis les plus doux?
Permits qu'au lieu d'une fleur
Je te donne et je te donne,
Permits qu'au lieu d'une fleur
Je te donne ici mon cœur.

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of variations from the text as printed in the "Riverside" edition of Emerson's Poems, besides several additional unpublished lines:—

"Thousand minstrels woke within me,
 'Our music's in the hills';
Gayest pictures rose to win me,
 Leopard-coloured rills.
Up! if thou knew'st who calls
 To twilight parks of beech and pine,
High over the river intervals,
 Above the ploughman's highest line,
Over the owner's farthest walls!
 Up! Where the airy citadel
 O'erlooks the surging landscape's swell!
Let not unto the stones the Day
Her lily and rose, her sea and land display.

* * * * *

Every morn I lift my head,
 See New England underspread,
South from St. Lawrence to the Sound,
From Katskill east to the sea-bound." Etc., etc.

* * Autograph Manuscripts of Emerson are of very great rarity, and this is an exceptionally important one.

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ERNEST (DUKE OF CUMBERLAND AND KING OF HANOVER). *Fifth son of George III and uncle of Queen Victoria.* THE REMARKABLY IMPORTANT SERIES of 19 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, addressed to the Right Honble. John Wilson Croker, Secretary to the Admiralty. With the exception of but two, all the letters are signed by the King.

These letters are of great length, many of them covering 8 and 12 *pages*. In all they comprise 109 *pages*, 8vo and 4to. *They are all inlaid to Royal 4to size and bound in red morocco extra.*

* * This interesting Correspondence begins on the 12th March 1812 and ends on 26th March 1842.

It is, as far as can be discovered, THE SOLE CORRESPONDENCE OF THIS PRINCE THAT HAS OCCURRED for sale.

Regarding the Duke's intimacy with Croker it is as well to quote Jennings:—"From the year 1838 a new correspondent of Mr. Croker's appears at intervals upon the scene—the King of Hanover, with whom Mr. Croker had a slight acquaintance of many years standing. When the Queen (Victoria) ascended the throne, the Crown of Hanover devolved upon the next male heir, the Duke of Cumberland, fifth son of George III. Before the Duke left England he requested Mr. Croker to correspond with him, and it was in compliance with this request, rather than from any high regard for the Duke, that his first letter was written."

The present highly interesting series, therefore, comprises the Duke's replies to Croker.

These letters contain MANY IMPORTANT REFERENCES to his niece QUEEN VICTORIA. The Duke suggests that Lord Melbourne possesses undue influence over the young Queen, and insinuates that his Lordship is trying to destroy the Monarchy. The Queen's marriage is mentioned, and there are also references to the Duke of Wellington, Lord Brougham, Lord John Russell and other notable contemporaries, etc., etc.

Three of the letters, those of 30 Nov. 1838, 11 May 1839 (the latter relative to Lord Melbourne's resignation) and 8 March 1840, are published *in extenso* in "The Croker Papers"; the remainder are entirely UNPUBLISHED.

In a letter dated Nov. 30th 1838, written from Hanover, the Duke mentions the neglect of his old political friends in England, the only one who has not forgotten him being Lord Londonderry. He has not even heard from the man who was constantly with him when the Prince was in England (Billy Holmes the adroit and dexterous whip of the Tory party). He "feels very, very uneasy as to the State of Affairs there (in England), and hardly can imagine what will be the end; the more I consider the present position, the greater the dangers appear to me. You are ever in this position, Ireland ripe for rebellion, Canada completely so, or will be so, your affairs in India anything but *couleur de rose*." The King resents the action of his party in not turning out the Government when they had the chance, and gives his opinion of the actions of the politicians in general. "I cannot tell you all the bile I made last year when reading the Speeches of our great Leaders upon the Canadian Affairs, it absolutely made me sick." The conclusion of this letter concerns his rule in Hanover—"I am going on quietly but steadily, have already been able to reform many abuses, but where no Master has been for upwards of 120 years, many irregularities have crept in which can only by degrees be corrected," etc.

The next letter is dated from Hanover 21st Jan. 1839, in which the Duke again refers to the "state of poor old dear England." "I know no one to save her, for situated as she is, having in fact no sovereign, for THAT POOR DEAR CHILD (QUEEN VICTORIA), WHOM GOD PRESERVE from any accident, I CANNOT CONSIDER HER AS ACTUALLY REIGNING, or having a will from [*i.e.* outside] the nursery was she informed she was (*sic*) become Queen, and thus at once to decide the fate of the Country, it is monstrous for anyone to think she could, ergo Melbourne's power; and is no limit to be put to this power? Is he to be permitted to throw away all the Rights of the Monarchy and allow the Radicals thus to go on? as it appears they are permitted to do in Ireland and the Northern Counties of England." Mentions Peel and the Duke of Wellington.

In another letter dated 11 May 1839, the Duke mentions the downfall of Melbourne's Ministry and speaks of Queen Victoria again. "As to the

LIKING OR DISLIKING OF THE PRESENT SOVEREIGN (VICTORIA) EXCUSE ME WHEN I SAY THIS CASE IS OF LITTLE WEIGHT, AS I LOOK UPON HER TO BE INCAPABLE OF JUDGING, POOR THING, and I excuse her of all the mischief she has been accessory to from her total want of knowledge of men, or things. That Melbourne has acted most shamefully by her is too notorious for anyone to deny," etc.

The next letter is dated 18 *May* 1839, and the King of Hanover again refers to the Government of England, and Melbourne, whom he thinks to be incapable of carrying on that Government with the late members of it unless he includes Grote, Herries, and the most violent Radicals. Mentions Peel, and Lords W. and J. Russell.

The letter dated 9 *Dec.* 1839 is highly important, being relative to THE MARRIAGE OF QUEEN VICTORIA, which, he says, "did not surprise" him, "nor can it have surprised anyone for it had been planned ever since the year 30" (1830).

A most interesting reference to the Duke of Wellington occurs in another letter—"Thank God, at least for the present, the *life* of our Hero has been saved, but I fear *his* whole existence must be very *precarious*, and two such dreadful and awful attacks following each other after so short a period must have shaken his constitution dreadfully, and it is really a shame that he is so careless of his health and will thus expose himself, he ought to remember that his *life* is a *Public* one," etc.

The King writes (on *Aug.* 15 1840) stating that he "cannot bring myself to believe that Louis Philippe will be so wrongheaded as to go to War with us."

He refers also to the Duke of Wellington's poor health and to a remarkable meeting of the Russian, English, and Prussian Ambassadors at Konigsworth, a castle of Metternich's in Bohemia, etc., etc.

THIS CORRESPONDENCE IS, IN FACT, FULL OF THE POLITICAL NEWS OF EUROPE AND CONTAINS THE KING'S OPINIONS ON MANY POLITICAL TOPICS.

Both as Duke of Cumberland and King of Hanover the writer was by far the most unpopular of all George III's sons.

"The accession of the Prince Regent as George IV greatly increased Cumberland's power. His influence over the King was only rivalled by

that of the Marchioness of Conyngham, and Greville's 'Journals' show how that influence was consistently maintained. The Duke had the power of a strong mind over a weak one, and, this influence, always exercised in the Tory interest, caused him to be absolutely loathed by the Radical journalists. Yet he sought no wealth or honour for himself and the only appointment he received was in January 1827, the Colonelcy of the Royal Horse Guards (the Blues). The death of the Princess Charlotte, and then that of the Duke of York, brought him nearer to the throne, and his policy was closely watched. He opposed the repeal of the Test and the Corporation Acts with vigour, and when the Catholic Emancipation Bill was introduced into the House of Lords he said: 'I will act as I believe my sainted father would wish me to act and that is to oppose to the utmost the dangerous measure, and to withdraw all confidence from the dangerous men who are forcing it through parliament.'

"The fact that he was the next heir to the throne was the reason which urged the Whig cabinet to hurry on the Queen's marriage; and King Ernest, who had commenced his reign by quarrelling with the Queen about the Hanover crown jewels, loudly protested against her marriage, and refused to be present at it.

"Of all the sons of George III, Ernest was the one who had the strongest will, the best intellect and the greatest courage."

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ETTY (WILLIAM, R.A.). The IMPORTANT SERIES of 27 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, SIGNED. To his friend W. Wetherhed, dating from 1843 to 1848. *Red morocco.*

A unique Correspondence almost entirely in reference to Art.

In the course of this Correspondence Etty refers to his head of "Joan of Arc." His last triad, "Joan of Arc," is one of Etty's *chefs-d'œuvre*, and realised £2,500.

The last letter is dated 18th December 1848. The artist died in the following year.

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THE FIELDING FAMILY PAPERS.

FIELDING (HENRY). *The Novelist*.

1. THE ORIGINAL INDENTURE, SIGNED BY HENRY FIELDING AND HIS BROTHER AND SISTERS, RELATIVE TO THE FAMILY ESTATES. *This occupies 3 folding folio pages, on vellum. Dated Feb. 1737. The parties concerned in this indenture were:—*

Of the first part—(a) Davidge Gould (UNCLE OF HENRY FIELDING) of Sharpham Park in the parish of Glaston, Somersetshire.

(b) William Day.

Of the second part—(c) HENRY FIELDING (*the Novelist*), CATHERINE FIELDING, URSULA FIELDING, SARAH FIELDING, BEATRICE FIELDING (his four sisters) & EDMUND FIELDING (his only brother).

Relative to the sum of £3,000 left by Sir Henry Gould (the judge and grandfather of HENRY FIELDING) in trust for his daughter SARAH FIELDING to be placed at interest until such time as a fitting purchase can be made, HER HUSBAND TO HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH IT. The sum mentioned purchased the estate at East Stour (see *infra*, Indenture No. 2). This Indenture witnesseth that as SARAH FIELDING died about 19 years since and left no instructions with the trustees as to whom the Estate should be conveyed, that up to the time of her death HENRY FIELDING (her son) and his BROTHER AND SISTERS witnesseth that she received the rents, profits, etc. from her Estate and that since her death the monies have been received by HENRY FIELDING and his BROTHER AND SISTERS and that the trustees—Davidge Gould and William Day are by these presents now released from their trust.



William

Day

Edmund

Fielding

Henry

Fielding Cath:

Fielding

Wm

Fielding

Sarah

Fielding bestir

Fielding

Edmund

Fielding

Wm

Fielding

Sarah

Fielding bestir

Fielding

William

Day

Henry

Fielding

Cath:

Fielding

Signed and sealed by—

1. WILLIAM DAY
2. HENRY FIELDING
3. CATHERINE ,,
4. URSULA ,,
5. SARAH ,,
6. BEATRICE ,,
7. EDMUND ,,

Endorsed : " Davidge Gould Esqre,
 to
 HENRY FIELDING Esqre.
Conveyance in ffee Counterpart."

2. THE ORIGINAL INDENTURE QUADRU-PARTITE SIGNED
BY HENRY FIELDING AND HIS FIVE BROTHERS AND SISTERS, on *vellum*,
2 *folding folio pages*, dated 3rd Feb. 1737. The parties concerned in this
Indenture were :—

- Of the first part (a) Peter Davies of Wells in County Somerset.
- Of the second ,, (b) Davidge Gould (UNCLE OF HENRY FIELDING)
 above mentioned.
 (c) William Day of London.
- Of the third part (d) HENRY FIELDING ; CATHERINE FIELDING ;
 URSULA FIELDING ; SARAH FIELDING ;
 BEATRICE FIELDING ; EDMUND FIELDING.
- Of the fourth part (e) Robert Stillingfleet of New Sarum in
 Wiltshire.

Relative to the sale of the estate in the parish of East Stour, County
Dorset, concluded by Davidge Gould at the request of EDMUND FIELDING
AND SARAH HIS WIFE, in the reign of Queen Anne, and which was con-
veyed unto the Six members of the FIELDING FAMILY above-mentioned to
be equally divided between them, now by this present Indenture doth

ASSIGN AND TRANSFER THE SAID ESTATE UNTO ROBERT STILLINGFLEET above-mentioned, etc.

Signed and sealed by:—

1. HENRY FIELDING
2. CATHERINE „
3. URSULA „
4. SARAH „
5. BEATRICE „
6. EDMUND „
7. William Day.

Endorsed: “Peter Davis Esqre. to Mr. Stillingfleet. Assignment of a Term to attend the Inheritance in Trust for MR. HENRY FIELDING and others. Counterpart.”

FIELDING (HENRY). HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED. 1 page, folio. *Basingstoke*, 15 July 1740. To (his uncle) Davidge Gould, at Sharpham Park, by Bridgewater, asking him to send the present documents to the Dorsetshire Assizes.

It was only in June, 1740, that Fielding had been called to the Bar, so that this was probably his first experience of Assize work.

GOULD (DAVIDGE). *Uncle of the above*. HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED. 1 page, 8vo. *Sharpham Park*, 13 July, 1740. To Henry Fielding.

This is the reply to the above letter. Gould states that he has sent the deeds.

FIELDING (SIR JOHN). *Half-Brother of the Novelist*. LETTER, SIGNED. 2 pages, 4to. *Bow Street*, Dec. 9, 1762. To Lord Holder-nesse, giving him particulars of the orders he has issued for his protection to and from the House of Lords.

Sir John was the blind son of General Fielding by his second wife Anne. He was known as “The Blind Justice.”

FIELDING (SIR JOHN). DOCUMENT, SIGNED. 1 page, 4to.
Public Office, Bow Street, 12 Nov. 1770. Being the oath of a private soldier, Thomas Davis.

* * Henry Fielding was born at Sharpham Park. The above deeds and letters were found a few years ago among a number of old papers at a solicitor's offices, where it is believed that they have remained since the firm was founded 120 years ago.

THE TWO HIGHLY IMPORTANT FAMILY DOCUMENTS WERE UNKNOWN TO MISS GODDEN, Fielding's latest biographer. Documents in the British Record Office prove that in 1738—the year following the date of the present documents—Henry Fielding (then only 35) sold his Stour property, or a portion of it, to Thomas Hayter for £260.

£600

SEE ILLUSTRATIONS.

96

FRANCE (THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF). Told in AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS, MANUSCRIPTS, and PORTRAITS, from CHARLES VII *the Victorious* (born in 1403) to the present President of the French Republic—Monsieur Raymond Poincaré.

These two volumes open with the autograph of Charles VII, who ascended the throne of France in 1429, and come down (*without a single hiatus*) to PRESIDENT POINCARÉ, the present head of the French State.

THE FULL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, WHICH ACCOMPANIES THE COLLECTION, GIVES AN EXACT ACCOUNT OF EACH AND EVERY AUTOGRAPH AND PORTRAIT. We would, however, direct particular attention to the following examples as being very remarkable historical letters.

CHARLES VII.

LOUIS XI. When Dauphin.

LOUIS XI. Concerning his Finances.

YOLANDE DE FRANCE. To the Duc de Savoie.
ANNE DE FRANCE. Regent during the minority of Charles VIII.
Excessively rare.

CHARLES VIII. To the Duc de Bar.

LOUIS XII. Concerning the city of Lyons.

CHARLES, DUC D'ORLÉANS. He was the *Hero of Agincourt*.

FRANÇOIS I. Relative to the export of corn from France.

LOUISE DE SAVOIE. This is a superb *holograph* letter relative to Anne de Bretagne (the Queen of both Charles VIII and Louis XII).

HENRI II. Relative to his late father (François I).

CATHERINE DE MÉDICIS. A series of very remarkable documents.

FRANÇOIS II. Relative to the city of Metz. This is of superlative rarity as the King died when but a boy.

CHARLES IX. Details of certain royal gifts.

MONTMORENCY. A superb letter to Charles IX.

HENRI III. Relative to Pope Sixtus V.

HENRI IV. A most splendid *holograph* letter to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

MARGUERITE DE VALOIS. Relative to her garden.

MARIE DE MÉDICIS. One of her famous (*holograph*) letters to *Cardinal Richelieu*.

GABRIELLE D'ESTRÉES.

HENRIETTE D'ENTRAIGUES.

MARIE DE BEAUVILLIERS.

DIANE D'ANDOUINS.

CHARLOTTE DE BEAUNE.

CATHERINE DE BALSAC.

} The six famous Mistresses of Henri IV.

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MONTPENSIER. Addressed to Henry IV.

LOUIS XIII. A superb *holograph letter to his mother*, Marie de Médicis, written when Louis was only seventeen years old.

ANNE D'AUTRICHE. To her Treasurer.

LOUIS XIV. A truly remarkable and unique example, the boy King *was only in his seventh year* when he signed this State Paper.

MADAME DE MAINTENON. A splendid holograph letter relative to the Bishop of Chartres.

LOUIS XV. An address to "His People."

MADAME DE POMPADOUR. Relative to Louis XV and to her own bad eyesight.

MADAME DU BARRY. Relative to her Château de Louveciennes.

LOUIS XVI. Signed by the King in the momentous year 1791.

MARIE ANTOINETTE. Her autograph as *Dauphiness*. It was penned only *three months* after her marriage, and is believed to be her *earliest* existing autograph.

MARIE ANTOINETTE. This is the *intensely interesting holograph letter* which she addressed in the momentous year '91, to her devoted friend the Princesse de Lamballe.

LOUIS XVI.

MARIE ANTOINETTE.

LOUIS XVIII.

CHARLES X.

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JOSEPHINE. Signed "Lapagerie Bonaparte." Mentions Povey, who served Napoleon at St. Cloud.

MARIE LOUISE. Signed "Marie Louise," issued in the name of Napoleon.

MARIE LOUISE. Holograph letter, signed "Louise."

NAPOLEON II. To a Prince.

LOUIS XVIII. Relative to the famous order of St. Louis.

LOUIS XVIII. Programme of his Funeral Ceremony. Contemporary MS.

CHARLES X. Mentioning the captivity of his brother Louis XVI (written in 1790).

LOUIS PHILIPPE. Written in English.

NAPOLEON III (before 1845).

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FREDERICK, DUKE OF YORK. *Second and favourite son of George III.* THE SERIES of 6 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, SIGNED, addressed to the Right Honble. John Wilson Croker and 1 to Viscount Melville. The first letter is dated *Dec. 16, 1822* and the last *Dec. 6, 1825.*

The following extract is from "The Croker Papers," edited by L. J. Jennings.

"No favourable occasion for the display of Mr. Croker's debating powers arose till the following year, 1809, when Colonel Wardle brought forward his charges against the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief, of corruptly sharing with his mistress, Mary Anne Clarke, the profits arising from the sale of commissions in the army. There could be no doubt of the sway which this woman—who was the daughter of a French polisher and the wife of a builder—had gained over the Duke, although she was by no means in her first youth when he became acquainted with her, and had never been overburdened with moral scruples. She was a mercenary and designing creature who had led a wild and worthless life; and she was doubtless quite capable of spreading abroad the impression that the surest road to advancement in the service was to gain her favour, and that her favour was only to be secured by money. In 1807 the Duke's acquaintance with her ceased. She then formed an intimacy of the same kind with Colonel Wardle, her pension was withdrawn, and in revenge—as no one can now doubt—she accused the Duke of participating with her in the proceeds of the scandalous sale of military appointments. The House inquired into the charge, and after a searching investigation, in which the King's favourite son was certainly not spared, the Duke was exonerated from the accusation, although it was justly held that in many respects his conduct had been most rash and reprehensible. The minority, in fact, was large enough to render the Duke's resignation necessary. Mr. Croker took an active part in these proceedings, on the side of the Duke, and it was admitted that the art with which he sifted the evidence of the witnesses, and the great address and skill shown in his speech in reply to Sir Francis Burdett, tended very greatly towards bringing about the Duke's formal acquittal."

In these letters the Duke accepts an invitation to dine with Croker at the Admiralty; he will be unable to accept Peel's invitation to Lulworth, mentions a visit to Brighton, and refers to the son of an officer who served gallantly in the Peninsula, etc., etc.

GAINSBOROUGH (THOMAS). *The great Portrait Painter.* AN IMPORTANT COLLECTION of 5 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, SIGNED—two to his sisters, Mrs. Dupont and Mrs. Gibbon and *another to his friend and rival* SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS. The remaining two *are relative to his last illness.* There are also an holograph letter of one of his daughters and a long holograph letter, signed, of David Garrick referring to his portrait by Gainsborough, etc. *The whole inlaid to a uniform folio size, illustrated with portraits and bound in brown morocco extra.*

FOR SOME UNEXPLAINED REASON GAINSBOROUGH'S LETTERS ARE OF EXTRAORDINARY RARITY. DURING A PERIOD OF 30 YEARS WE HAVE NOT SEEN A DOZEN IN ALL.

1. GAINSBOROUGH (THOMAS, R. A.). *A. l. s., 2 pages, 4to.* To his sister Mrs. Dupont, Pall Mall, *Sept. 29th, 1783.*

"I promised John when he did me the honour of a visit in Town, to allow him half-a-crown a week, which with what his good cousin Gainsboro' allows him and sister Gibbon, I hope will (if applied properly to his own use) render the remainder of his old age tolerably comfortable, for villainously old he has indeed grown," etc.

2. GAINSBOROUGH (THOMAS, R.A.). AN ORIGINAL PENCIL SKETCH of a tree.
3. GAINSBOROUGH (THOMAS, R.A.). *A. l. s., 2 pages, 4to, 31 July (1787).* To his sister Mrs. Gibbon.

"I hope we have more affection for each other, if not more sense, than to suffer what may be said in joke to make any material difference in our

so reasonably expect to recover by law - I meant no

My Dear Sister,

I was extremely sorry to find by your last Letter, that you could suppose me offended in the least degree by what you said in your former; I hope my Dear we have more affection for each other, if not more sense, than to suffer what may be said in joke to make any material difference in our good wishes towards each other; I assure you what I said was without the least intention of offending, I only meant in my own manner to urge all parties to claim their Rights; and to set all joking aside, I do think that poor Betty should be allowed something besides her share in other respects to reward her giving up what she might so reasonably expect to recover by Law - I meant no

good wishes towards each other . . . I do think that poor Betsy should be allowed something besides her share," etc.

4. GAINSBOROUGH (THOMAS, R.A.). *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 4to. To SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

" Sir Joshua,

"I think myself highly honour'd and much obliged to you for this singular mark of your favor ; I may truly say I have brought my Piggs (*sic*) to a fine market.

" Dear Sir,

" Your ever obliged and obedient servant,
" THO. GAINSBOROUGH."

This delightful letter refers to Gainsborough's picture "Girl with Pigs," which Sir Joshua Reynolds sold for him to M. de Calonne for 40 guineas more than he asked for it.

THE SOLE LETTER OF GAINSBOROUGH'S TO SIR JOSHUA KNOWN TO US.

5. GAINSBOROUGH (THOMAS, R.A.). *A. l. s.*, 2 pages, 4to (*April* 1788).

" What this painful swelling in my neck will turn out I am at a loss at present to guess. Mr. John Hunter found it nothing but a swell'd gland, and has been most comfortable in persuading (*sic*) me that it will disperse with the continued application of a sea water poultice. My neighbour Dr. Heberden has no other notion of it. It has been 3 years coming on gradually, and having no pain till lately, I paid very little regard to it, now it is painful enough indeed, as I can find no position upon my pillow to admit of getting rest in Bed."

EXTREMELY IMPORTANT, being relative to his last illness.

Gainsborough died in the following August (four months after he wrote this letter) of a cancer, which, as is proved by the present letter, was treated as a swelled gland !

In February (1788), while attending the trial of Warren Hastings, " he suddenly felt something inconceivably cold touch his neck," and on his

return home his wife and niece found on his neck "a mark about the size of a shilling, which was harder to touch than the surrounding skin and which he said still felt cold." This proved to be a cancer, of which he died on the 2nd August 1788.

6. GAINSBOROUGH (THOMAS, R.A.). *A. l. s.*, 1 page, 4to, 1st May, 1788. To R. Bowyer.

"I am extremely obliged to you for your kind anxiety for my recovery. But as I have reason and every assurance from Dr. Heberden (who has known many swellings dispersed like mine and no mischief come) I shall not on any account interfere in what Mr. Hunter is about."

7. GAINSBOROUGH (MISS). *Daughter of the famous Painter. A. l.*, 3rd person, 1 page, 4to, 31 Jan. 1799. To Mr. Farrington. Giving a brief biography of her Father.

8. GARRICK (DAVID). A SERIES OF 5 CONTEMPORARY PEN AND INK SKETCHES OF.

9. GARRICK (DAVID). HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED. 4 pages, 8vo, April 20 (no year).

"I am this moment returned from the play." Requests his correspondent to take care of his bargain with Saunders: "why need you absolutely set him to work before I come to town? . . . whatever you do let it be in writing . . . you may say, that you can't determine without me and why should you—I would not have you deceiv'd for ye world, or fretted by ye common craft of builders—*festina lente!*—let me be of yr. Council. I am sorry for Thompson but ye Hobby-Horse will never do. . . . Bensleys success pleases me. Poor Dr. Shomberg—I hope he is better. . . . My Gout is better—I ventur'd to ride out too soon and had a sad bout of it—I shook it into my stomach and head—but one good Dr. has manag'd me well. . . . PRAY SEE MY PICTURE BY GAINSBOROUGH UPON WHICH DERRICK WROTE THOSE FOOLISH VERSES, why should they put 'em into St. James' to be abused?

"I hope my dear little Ford got something for her benefit—I am proud that Madam likes her silk—I thought it pretty, & was satisf'd—I intend to, see her soon in it, & receive the tributary kiss—my Love to her. My Nurse the best in Europe desires to be most affectly remember'd to you, etc."

AN IMPORTANT LETTER relative to GARRICK'S FAMOUS PORTRAIT BY GAINSBOROUGH.

In 1766 Gainsborough painted a portrait of Garrick for the Corporation of Stratford-on-Avon, it was said by Mrs. Garrick to be the best portrait ever taken of "her Davy."

£315

SEE ILLUSTRATION.

99

GARTH (SIR SAMUEL). *The famous Poet and Physician.*
THE ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT of
his translation of

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Quite complete. Covering 517 pages, small 4to. *Red morocco.*

The Dedication "to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales" is signed by Garth.

This manuscript contains a long preface wherein Garth not only gives an idea of the work and points out its principal beauties, but shows the uses of the Poem and how it may be read to advantage.

Written on the fly-leaf, in a contemporary hand, is "Garth's manuscript Ovid, Written by himself."

This fine manuscript was published in 1717, less than two years before his death (18th Jan. 1719).

Dr. Garth enjoyed immense fame during the reigns of Queen Anne and George I. He was one of the founders of the Kit-Kat Club, a friend of the great Duke of Marlborough, Addison, Pope, Dryden, etc., and author of the "Dispensary," and numerous other poems.

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GEORGE III AND HIS FAMILY. THEIR PORTRAITS AND AUTOGRAPHS. A unique collection of 43 Portraits, Holograph Letters Signed, Documents Signed, etc., of George III, his Queen (Charlotte), and of their children. There are 21 engraved portraits, comprising the whole of the Royal Family, after famous pictures by Sir Wm. Beechey, Gainsborough, Lawrence, Mme. Le Brun, etc.

Inlaid to a uniform size, and forming a folio volume bound in half red morocco.

GEORGE III. PORTRAIT. *Head and shoulders.* After Sir Wm. Beechey, by M. A. Bourlier. *Harding, 1806*

GEORGE III. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "GEORGE R." TO A DOCUMENT. 2 pages, folio. 7th July, 1809. Ordering a Court Martial to enquire into the case of a deserter from the Shropshire Regiment.

Signed by George III when nearly blind.

In 1808 the King was quite incapacitated from reading and writing. He became totally blind at the end of the year 1809.

CHARLOTTE (QUEEN). HOLOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "CHARLOTTE." 3 pages, 8vo. 25th Aug., 1790. To Lord Ailesbury. Mentions her youngest child, Princess Amelia.

"I have great pleasure in telling you that my dear little Angel Amelia goes on as well as we could wish, the irruption appears in the best way imaginable. She is lively and merry, and Providence has again been particularly kind and gracious to us on this occasion," etc.

CHARLOTTE (QUEEN). THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT of the Minutes of the Council held 18th Nov., 1818. Ordering THE ALTERATIONS TO THE PRAYERS FOR THE ROYAL FAMILY NECESSITATED BY THE DEATH OF QUEEN CHARLOTTE. 3 pages, folio.

CHARLOTTE (QUEEN). PORTRAIT. *Head and shoulders.* After Sir Wm. Beechey, by M. A. Bourlier. *Harding, 1806*

GEORGE IV. *When Regent.* HOLOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "GEORGE P. R." 1 page, 4to. *Chapel House, 12th Sept., 1813.* To HIS BROTHER (ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE). Relative to appointments. Endorsed by the Duke of Cambridge.

GEORGE IV. ADMISSION TICKET FOR HIS CORONATION, 1821. "Admit M. Forbes Esqre. The Earl Marshal's Box." Signed by Lord Gwydyr.

GEORGE IV. *When Prince of Wales.* PORTRAIT. *Head and shoulders.* After Sir Wm. Beechey, by Cheesman. *Harding, 1806*

CAROLINE (QUEEN). *When Princess of Wales.* HOLOGRAPH DRAFTS OF TWO LETTERS to Mr. Brougham and Lord Liverpool. *Naples, 11th Jany., 1815.*

RELATIVE TO HER DIVORCE.

CAROLINE (QUEEN). *When Princess of Wales.* PORTRAIT. *Head and shoulders.* After Sir Wm. Beechey, by Maria Anne Bourlier. *Harding, 1806*

CHARLOTTE (PRINCESS). *Daughter of George IV and Queen Caroline.* HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT SIGNED "CHARLOTTE." 2 pages, 4to. 16th March, 1808. A description of Cleves in Germany.

Written in her 12th year.

CHARLOTTE (PRINCESS). PORTRAIT. *Three-quarters length.*
After Sir Thos. Lawrence, by M. A. Bourlier. *Harding, 1806*

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS (DUKE OF YORK). *Second son of George III.* HOLOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "FREDERICK." *1 page, 8vo. Outlands, Thursday, ½ past 9 o'clock.* To a Lady. Mentioning the health of the Duchess.

"I find the Duchess so very low and nervous this morning."

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS (DUKE OF YORK). PORTRAIT. *Head and shoulders.* After Sir Wm. Beechey, by M. A. Bourlier. *Harding, 1806*

FREDERICA (DUCHESS OF YORK). HOLOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "FEDERIQUE." *2 pages, 8vo.* In French.

FREDERICA (DUCHESS OF YORK). PORTRAIT. *Half length.*
After Madame Le Brun, by M. A. Bourlier. *Harding, 1806*

WILLIAM IV. *Third son of George III. When Duke of Clarence.* HOLOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "WILLIAM." *2 pages, 4to (1802).* To Alexander Shippand. "As for the event of war on France no man can tell," etc.

WILLIAM IV. *When Duke of Clarence.* PORTRAIT. *Head and shoulders.*
After Sir Wm. Beechey, by Cheesman. *Harding, 1806*

CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA MATILDA (DUCHESS OF WURTEMBERG). *Eldest daughter of George III.* HOLOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA MATILDA." *1 page, 4to.* To her brother Frederick (*Duke of York*). Thanking him for a present.

CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA MATILDA. *When Duchess of Wurtemberg.* PORTRAIT. *Head and shoulders.* After Sir Wm. Beechey, by Cheesman. *Harding, 1806*

EDWARD (DUKE OF KENT). *Fourth son of George III.* LETTER SIGNED "EDWARD." 5 pages, 4to. Kensington Palace, 1st December 1810. To the Earl of Benham. Referring to a political crisis.

EDWARD (DUKE OF KENT). PORTRAIT. *Half length.* After Muller, by Cheesman. *Harding, 1806*

AUGUSTA (PRINCESS). *Second daughter of George III.* HOLOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "AUGUSTA." 1 page, 8vo. Worthing, 24 Dec. 1829. To HER BROTHER ERNEST (DUKE OF CUMBERLAND). Sending him Christmas greetings.

AUGUSTA (PRINCESS). PORTRAIT. *Three-quarters length, seated.* After Sir Wm. Beechey, by Geremia. *Harding, 1806*

ELIZABETH (PRINCESS OF HESSE-HOMBURG). *Third Daughter of George III.* HOLOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "ELIZE." 4 pages, 4to. 9th Dec. 1838. To HER SISTER SOPHIA.

Extremely important, being relative to the Princess Sophia's marriage.

"It was with great pleasure that I had the satisfaction to receive your letters last night—don't think Dear Sophy that I have not thought about you talked of you and written about you for I have been most anxious concerning your marriage. All you have done pleases me, for it shews you what believe me I never doubted you was—most grateful to Dear Mrs. Gwyn and proves you worthy of all the affection, care and protection she has shewn you in short speaking honestly you have shewn *heart* and when that is good all will do well. I am confident you will make an excellent wife and do your utmost to make your husband happy. Good sense and prudence will guide you and in making Him your first object you will be happy. You tell me you are comfortable tho' not rich, riches do not secure happiness—that is to be found only in one's own breast by making those one lives with happy—and feeling when one goes to rest that one has done one's duty thro' the day. God grant that everything may turn out as I wish for you. You will then have nothing to wish—yet in this Lack-a-daisy world there will be moments of trials, with your good principles, you will know where

to look to for support under them, and a merciful God will never forsake you. Make your husband your best friend, to him you must cling and by all I have heard Mrs. Thompson bears so good a character that I feel convinced you will be happy, and both will do all for dear Mrs. Gwyn whose conduct has been as perfect as possible to you, no praise can be too much for her. I mean to write her a few lines—I was so anxious to write that I took up my pen the instant it was in my power for distance makes no change in me and I rather think increases if that were possible my affection for old friends.

“You are very amiable about wishing to see me in England—Alass those days I fear are gone by, much as I might wish it I have lost too much not to think of it with pain, besides I am growing very old am neither useful nor ornamental. The court is young and tho’ the amiable and gracious young Queen is all that we can possibly wish still it never can be as it was to me and I am one of those who dread being *de trop*. Wiesbaden has done me good in easing my pains which really were dreadful but going this Autumn, when the season was over and quietly bathing I was wonderfully better—at present the weather is so uncertain that I must expect to be less well—that is to say perfectly well in health but lamer and in more pain. I do what I can and even have walked a little in my Garden where I am making some improvements—but Gardens here and in dear Old England are very different for those here are not worth looking at till April. Laurels are a Green House plant so are jessamine which is so lovely running over the cottages in England and none of our evergreens can bear this climate. I had reared and brought forward a most lovely Cedar of Lebanon which was my pride and had grown to about ten feet high the severity of last winter killed it.

“Now I must say adieu to you as I am very backward with my English letters which must be off tomorrow.”

ELIZABETH (PRINCESS). PORTRAIT. *Three-quarters length*. After Sir Wm. Beechey, by Cheesman. *Harding, 1806*

ERNEST (DUKE OF CUMBERLAND). *Fifth son of George III.*
HOLOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED “ERNEST.” 1 page, 8vo.
St. James’ Palace, 24 April 1832.

ERNEST (DUKE OF CUMBERLAND). PORTRAIT. *Half length.*
After Sir Wm. Beechey, by Fogg. *Harding, 1806*

AUGUSTUS (DUKE OF SUSSEX). *Sixth son of George III.* HOLOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "AUGUSTUS." 3 pages, 4to. 7th July 1820. To Pettigrew. Relative to his library.

"I shall be delighted to see Dr. Parr on my arrival in town, whose acquaintance I have long been ambitious to make, and if he approves of my library he will make me truly proud. For his name is much revered and I should have enjoyed examining the magnificent treasures contained in the Holkham Library with the learned Doctor—as a pipe does not frighten me we should have done very well together. Mrs. Roscoe has just sent up a great box full of manuscripts and Bibles. Mrs. Cotter left me to open them and though fond of farming I had a great feast in examining these valuable treasures and remaining quietly at home. There is one very singular Latin Bible [in] which I have discovered that the passage relating to the Trinity is not to be found. I believe it to be a manuscript Bible of about the seventh or eighth century. At Venice I recollect a Greek one which is believed to be of the 3rd or 4th, where the same omission is to be found. I put a note into the Bible. Were I able to meet the Doctor tomorrow I should be delighted but as next week at latest I shall be in town, I hope then to give him a quiet dinner and . . . some other choice few shall be of the party.

"The clock has gone nine I must therefore bid you adieu. The inflammation of my foot is gone but not the swelling. I expect this day letters from the Strand when I will immediately forward what you want. . . . Pray send my print direct to me at Holkham. Until Tuesday next I remain here."

AUGUSTUS (DUKE OF SUSSEX). PORTRAIT. *Head and shoulders.*
After Sir Wm. Beechey, by M. A. Bourlier. *Harding, 1806*

ADOLPHUS FREDERICK (DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE). *Seventh son of George III.* HOLOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "ADOLPHUS FREDERICK." 1 page, 4to. Calais, 16th Aug. 1820. To the Rev. Thos. Morgan. Thanking him for a sermon, etc.

ADOLPHUS FREDERICK (DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE). POR-
TRAIT. *Head and shoulders.* Harding, 1806

Proof before the artist's and engraver's names.

GEORGE (DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE). *Son of the preceding.* HOLO-
GRAPH LETTER SIGNED "GEORGE." *1 page, 8vo. Cambridge*
(1838). To Sir Chas. Thornton. Written on behalf of his Father and
Mother and inviting Sir Chas. to dinner.

MARY (DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER). *Fourth daughter of George III.*
HOLOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED "MARY." *2 pages, 8vo. Men-*
tions the King of Hanover.

MARY (DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER). HOLOGRAPH NOTE.
1 page, oblong 8vo.

MARY (DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER). PORTRAIT. *Half length.*
Engraved by M. A. Bourlier. Harding, 1806

SOPHIA (PRINCESS). *Fifth daughter of George III.* HOLOGRAPH
LETTER SIGNED "SOPHY." *1 page, oblong 8vo.*

SOPHIA (PRINCESS). PORTRAIT. *Three-quarters length.* After
Sir Wm. Beechey, by Cheesman. Harding, 1806

OCTAVIUS (PRINCE). *Eighth son of George III.* PORTRAIT. *Half*
length. After Gainsborough, by Cheesman. Harding, 1806

ALFRED (PRINCE). *Ninth son of George III.* PORTRAIT. *Half*
length. After Gainsborough, by M. A. Bourlier. Harding, 1806

These two princes both died in infancy, Octavius at the age of four
years and Alfred at two years.

AMELIA (PRINCESS). *Sixth daughter of George III.* PORTRAIT.
Three-quarters length. After Sir Wm. Beechey, by Cheesman.
Harding, 1806

AMELIA (PRINCESS). HOLOGRAPH NOTE SIGNED "AMELIA."

1 page, 4to.

The autograph of this Princess, George III's youngest daughter and fifteenth child, is extremely rare, as the Princess died at the age of twenty-seven.

WILLIAM FREDERICK (2ND DUKE OF GLOUCESTER). *Son-in-law of George III.* DOCUMENT SIGNED "WILLIAM FREDERICK L^T GEN^L." 1 page, folio. 1st April 1805. Account of Wages paid to the men taking care of the Alarm Beacon at Bidston Light-house.

With the word "Approved" also in the Duke's autograph.

WILLIAM FREDERICK (DUKE OF GLOUCESTER). PORTRAIT. *Head and shoulders.* After A. Wivell, by J. Thomson. 1822.

PROOF ON INDIA PAPER.

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GEORGES (MARGUERITE JOSÉPHINE WEIMER, dite Mademoiselle). *The celebrated Actress and Mistress of Napoleon I.* THE ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT of her

"MÉMOIRES INÉDITS."

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FREDERICK IV (*"the Pacific"*). HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "FRIDERICUS" AND HOLOGRAPH NOTE of 2 lines to a document. *On vellum. Large folio. Inspruck, 1489.*

MAXIMILIAN I. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL TO A LETTER. 1 page, folio. *Cologne, Aug. 1512.*

CHARLES V. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "CAROL" TO A LETTER. *Regensburg, 15 May 1532.*

Appointing Hans Gartner to the monastery of St. Wengen.

CHARLES V. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "YO EL REY"
TO A LETTER. 1 *page*, folio. *Monçon, 30 June 1528.* To A. Hurta
de Mendoça, Ambassador to the Queen of Portugal.

ISABELLA LUSITANA (*Consort of Charles V*). LETTER, SIGNED
"YO LA REYNA." 1 *page*, folio. To the Duke of Infantado.

FERDINAND I. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "FERDINAND"
TO A LETTER. 2 *pages*, folio. 8 *Feb.* 1545.

Signed as King of Hungary.

FERDINAND I. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "FERDINAND"
TO A LETTER. 2 *pages*, folio.

Signed as Emperor.

ANNA (*Consort of Ferdinand I*). LETTER, SIGNED. 1 *page*, folio.
Inspruck, 22 Feb. 1519. To Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria.

MAXIMILIAN II. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "MAXIMILIAN"
TO A LETTER. 2 *pages*, folio.

MARIA (*Consort of Maximilian II*). LETTER, SIGNED, WITH
HOLOGRAPH SUPERScription. 1 *page*, folio. To the Duchess
of Parma.

RUDOLPH II. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "RUDOLF" TO
A LETTER. 2 *pages*, folio. *June* 1598.

MATTHIAS I. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "MATTHIAS"
TO A LETTER. 3 *pages*, folio. 1597.

Signed as King of Hungary.

MATTHIAS I. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "MATTHIAS"
TO A LETTER. 2 *pages*, folio. 1614.

Signed as Emperor.

ANNE (*Consort of Matthias I*). HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED.
1 page, folio. 1617.

Excessively rare as a holograph.

FERDINAND II. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "FERDINAND"
TO A LETTER. 1 page, folio. 8 March 1616.

Signed as King of Hungary.

FERDINAND II. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "FERDINAND"
TO A DOCUMENT. Large folio. July 1631.

Signed as Emperor.

A splendid document with the Emperor's seal intact.

ELEONORA (*Consort of Ferdinand II*). HOLOGRAPH LETTER,
SIGNED. 1 page, folio. Vienna, 29 Dec. 1633. To the Palgrave of
the Rhine.

FERDINAND III. HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED "FER-
DINAND." 1 page, folio. 1645.

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MARIA (*Consort of Ferdinand III*). HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED.
1 page, folio. 26 Jan. 1646. To a Princess.

LEOPOLD I. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "LEOPOLD" TO
A LETTER, WITH HOLOGRAPH SUPERScription.
2 pages, folio. 24 Sept. 1702.

ELEONORA (*Consort of Leopold I*). LETTER, SIGNED. 1 page, folio.
Vienna, 9 Nov. 1709.

JOSEPH I. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "JOSEPHUS" TO A
LETTER. 1 page, folio. Vienna, 12 Jan. 1699.

Signed as King of Hungary.

WILHELMINA AMALIA (*Consort of Joseph I*). DOCUMENT, SIGNED. *On vellum*. Large folio. *Vienna*, 18 April 1728. To POPE BENEDICT XIII.

A splendid document.

CHARLES VI. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "CAROLUS" TO A DOCUMENT. Large folio. *Vienna*, July 1718. Concerning Count Charles Caraffa.

Another splendid document.

ELIZABETH (*Consort of Charles VI*). LETTER, SIGNED. 1 page, folio. *Vienna*, 22 Jan. 1741. To Hieronymo Altieri.

MARIA THERESA. HER ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "MARIA THERESIA" TO A LETTER, WITH LONG HOLOGRAPH SUPERScription OF FIVE LINES. 1 page, 4to. 16 November 1766. To Count Esterhazy.

MARIA THERESA. HER ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "MARIA THERESIA" TO A LETTER. 1 page, folio. *Vienna*, 20 Feb. 1760. To the Papal Nuncio, Bernardino, at Florence.

FRANCIS I. (*Consort of Maria Theresa*). HIS SIGNATURE "FRANTZ" TO A LETTER. 3 pages, folio. 4 Aug. 1764.

CHARLES VII. LETTER SIGNED "CARL ALBRECHT KURFURST." 2 pages, folio. *Munich*, 2 April 1727.

Signed as Elector of Bavaria.

CHARLES VII. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "CARL" TO A LETTER. 3 pages, folio. *Frankfort*, June 1743. To Prince Charles of Nassau.

Signed as Emperor.

JOSEPH II. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "JOSEPH" TO A LETTER. 3 pages, folio. *June* 1769. To Ludwig, Landgrave of Hesse.

LEOPOLD II. LETTER, SIGNED "PIETRO LEOPOLD," AND HOLOGRAPH SUPERScription. 1 page, 4to. 14 June 1771.
To his brother, the Emperor Joseph II.

LEOPOLD II. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "LEOPOLD" TO A HOLOGRAPH LETTER. 2 pages, folio.

MARIA LOUISA (*Consort of Leopold II*). HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED. 1 page, 4to. 23 March 1766.

FRANCIS II. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "FRANÇOIS" TO A HOLOGRAPH LETTER. 1 page, 4to. Vienna, 1 March 1793.

WILLIAM I. HIS SIGNATURE "WILHELM" TO A LETTER. 1 page, folio. Berlin, 23 Aug. 1834.

Signed as Prince of Prussia.

WILLIAM I. HIS SIGNATURE, AS PRINCE OF PRUSSIA, TO A HOLOGRAPH LETTER. 1 page, 8vo. 15 Sept. 1849.

WILLIAM I. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "WILHELM" TO A LETTER, WITH HOLOGRAPH SUPERScription. 1 page, folio. Berlin, 28 Feb., 1887.

Signed as Emperor.

AUGUSTA (*Consort of William I*). LETTER, SIGNED. 1 page, 4to. Baden-Baden, 30 July 1878.

FREDERICK III ("The Noble"). HIS SIGNATURE AND HOLOGRAPH NOTE OF FIVE LINES. 25 June 1854.

FREDERICK III. HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL TO A HOLOGRAPH NOTE. 1 page, 8vo. 16 May 1888.

The Autograph of Frederick "The Noble" as Emperor is *excessively rare*.

He was Emperor for only three months (9th March to 18th June 1888).

VICTORIA (*Consort of Frederick III*). HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED. 4 pages, 8vo.

VICTORIA. HER SIGNATURE AND HOLOGRAPH NOTE ON A PHOTOGRAPH OF HERSELF.

WILLIAM II (*the present Emperor*). HIS ROYAL SIGN MANUAL "WILHELM" TO A DOCUMENT. 1 page, folio. 18 June 1894.

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GERMANY. HOLOGRAPH LETTERS and STATE PAPERS (under the Royal Sign Manual) of the THREE EMPERORS OF GERMANY: WILLIAM I, FREDERICK, WILLIAM II, and their Consorts.

Letter 1. HOLOGRAPH LETTER from the EMPEROR WILLIAM I, while Prince of Prussia, to Madame de Berg—*née* Haesler.¹ Dated from *Berlin*, 24 June 1823.

In reply to a note informing him of the message from the Duchess of Cumberland.² The contents have pleased him in so far that he sees it was best to come to a decision. He makes a thousand wishes for Augusta's future happiness, which, however, appears to him to be rather critical, on account mainly of the father-in-law. He has communicated the news to his brother.³

(Signed) Yours most sincerely,
WILHELM P.

¹ The wife of General Graf von Berg, whose son, Lieut. von Berg, died in Florence, and was truly mourned by Frederick William, afterwards Frederick III, "*The Noble*." Madame de Berg was one of the Ladies of the Court of Fred. Will. III.

² The Duchess of Cumberland, in 1823, was Frederica, daughter of Fred. V, Grand-Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz, and widow of Prince Frederick of Prussia, and afterwards, secondly, of Frederick Prince of Salms-Braunfels: she was wife at this time of Ernest, first Duke of Cumberland (fifth son of our George III), and mother of George, afterwards King of Hanover.

³ The Crown Prince Frederick William, afterwards (1840-1861) King Frederick William IV.

Letter 2. LONG HOLOGRAPH LETTER from the EMPEROR WILLIAM I while Prince of Prussia.

Dated from *Petersburg* { 24 March }
 { 5 April } no year.

Prince William has just received a recall from the King¹ and will not therefore reply to his friend's letter *in extenso* hoping soon to do so by word of mouth. He sends thanks for the kind wishes for the 22nd March² and begs his correspondent to remain ever his friend. He writes to arrange for a review of troops on his return to Berlin on the 19th, when there will be no time to lose in order to inspect the Battalions. If these are ready for inspection, he will begin on the 20th wherever the King may be on Buss-Tag (the national fast-day). Should the King only drive to Potsdam to Church on the Fast-Day, and return to Berlin then Prince William would first inspect the 2nd Regiment of Guards in Berlin on the 20th, but unless time be very short he would prefer to do this on the 21st. There follow technical directions for the parade and review.

(Signed) Hoping to see you again
(*auf baldiges wieder sehen*),

Yours,

WILHELM.

P.S.—Please thank Guadt³ heartily for his good wishes for the 22nd March and for the work on Target Practice.

Letter 3. HOLOGRAPH LETTER from the EMPEROR WILLIAM I, whilst Prince of Prussia. Dated from *Schloss Lachen*, Sept. 21, 1825.

Prince William, replying to his dear friend Block⁴ assures him of the

¹ King Frederick William III, his father (1797–1840).

² Birthday of Prince William, afterwards Emperor William I, born 1797—died 1888.

³ Graf Guadt, Commander of the 2nd Guards Regt., Governor of Breslau, pensioned in 1862.

⁴ General Major von Block, Commander of the 1st Garde-Landwehr Brigade.

very great interest with which he read the news¹ contained in his letter. He can well understand his desire to create anew a home life which had been so rudely destroyed and wishes him every happiness in the union he is about to contract.

Prince William wishes Block to convey to General Goltz² his sincere congratulations.

Block, we learn, was then in full manoeuvre activities.

(Signed) Your friend,

WILHELM.

Letter 4. LONG HOLOGRAPH LETTER from the EMPEROR WILLIAM I, when still Prince of Prussia (to his sister-in-law, Princess Karl of Prussia).³ Dated *St. Petersburg*, 1st January, 1828.

A chatty family letter. He often hears her mentioned by the Empress Dowager⁴ and was pleased to see her portrait. He gives a description of the New Year's Day masquerade, for which 31,000 tickets were issued, 16,000 guests only being actually present, a circumstance due no doubt to the sudden fall of the thermometer. The Masquerade was held in the Theatre of the Hermitage Palace, decorated to resemble an Indian Tent. Both Empresses caught cold on this occasion. The Empress Mother had a bad cough, and Charlotte⁵ inflamed gums and lips and cold in the head. The day before writing he had been to a fine and distinguished

¹ The news of his coming re-marriage.

² Father of the bride-elect, and also of the General von der Goltz, the well-known writer and authority on military subjects.

³ Princess Karl of Prussia, Marie daughter of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, was twice his sister-in-law, through marriage with his brother Karl, and through being sister to his own wife Augusta.

⁴ Widow of Czar Alexander I of Russia who died in 1825.

⁵ Princess Charlotte of Prussia, sister of Prince William and daughter of King Frederick William III, Czarina of Russia, married in 1816 to Nicholas I, who succeeded his brother Alexander I in 1825. Charlotte was called Czarina Alexandra Feodorovna.

ball at Pototzka. The following day is the Neva fête, but in consequence of the great cold the display of troops on this occasion has been put off. She is to tell his brothers and sisters that in case they have not yet found a birthday gift for Luise¹ she would like two crown candelabra like those in the Red Room at *Glienicke*.² He will of course join in the present. Karl will be able to judge whether these candelabra would distress the family exchequer. Charlotte sends her best love.

Signed—Ever your faithful Brother-in-Law,

WILHELM.

Letter 5. HOLOGRAPH LETTER from the EMPEROR WILLIAM I, while Prince of Prussia, addressed to the Garden Director Herr Yenné, at Sans-Souci.³

Dated from *N.P.*⁴ (*Neues Palais*) 4/7/33, 9.30 a.m.

Prince William requests Herr Yenné, the Director of the Royal Gardens at Sans-Souci, to present himself at 10.45 a.m. in order to consult about the Babel⁵ as the Princess⁶ wishes to know his future plans at once.

Signed—WILHELM, P. P.

¹ Luise Wilhelmine Amalie (1808–1870), the favourite daughter of Frederick William III, King of Prussia, sister of Prince William, married Prince William Frederick Charles of the Netherlands.

² The residence of Prince Karl of Prussia at Potsdam.

³ Frederick the Great's Palace at Potsdam—the gardens of Sans-Souci run down close to the entrance to the New Palace at Potsdam.

⁴ *N.P.*—*Neues Palais*. The New Palace at Potsdam built close to Sans-Souci.

⁵ The Babel—short for *Babelsberg*—the Castle residence in Potsdam then being prepared for Prince William, the gardens of which were designed by Herr Yenné.

⁶ Princess William of Prussia, Augusta of Saxe-Weimar, afterwards first Empress of Germany and Queen of Prussia.

Letter 6. HOLOGRAPH LETTER from WILLIAM, PRINCE OF PRUSSIA, afterwards the Emperor William I, to ——. Dated *B. (Berlin)*, 19/12/1846.

Prince William was evidently writing to some Minister or Statesman. He is greatly interested to learn from the rough drafts that his (correspondent's) despatch has been lithographed. They do not sound so bad as Bunsen's¹ reports. He will be very anxious to hear news of the result.

Signed—PR. PRUSSIA.²

Letter 7. HOLOGRAPH LETTER from KING FREDERICK WILLIAM IV (eldest brother of William I) to von Bodelschwingh³ (Finance Minister). Dated *B. (Berlin)*, 15 Feb. '48. *No Address.*

A friendly, intimate note from the King to the Finance Minister asking him to join him at table after the Sitting. "If you consider my table a comfortable one you will be very welcome—dear Bodelschwingh!" Radowitz⁴ sups here, otherwise we are quite a small party. Therefore dress-coat! Vale.

Signed—F. W.

¹ Christian Charles Bunsen, Prussian Minister and Ambassador.

² The date in the letter is a little uncertain, whether 36 or 46, but the signature, "Prince of Prussia" alone, without a Christian name, points to '46 being correct, as before 1840 he was Wilhelm, Prince of Prussia, just as his brother was "Karl, Prince of Prussia."

³ Minister of Finance of the rigid Conservative party, principal adviser to the King at this time which witnessed the beginning of the unpopularity of Fred. Will. IV and the outbreak of the Revolution.

⁴ Joseph Maria von Radowitz. Another of the King's advisers and friends. At this period author of *Deutschland und der König Friedrich Wilhelm IV.*

Letter 8. HOLOGRAPH LETTER from PRINCE WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA, afterwards the Emperor William I, to his cousin.¹ Dated *Berlin*, 29 January 1856. *No Address*.

Prince William writes to give his cousin the King's² reply to the memorial he had sent in through the King's Adjutant. "Every possible consideration," says the King, "will be given to his Cousin's request for the promotion of his 19th Regiment; but that it is quite impossible that the individual promotions can *all* be carried out or indeed *at once* and that extraordinary consideration frequently works out the contrary to what is intended; and also that frequently a situation created by long-delayed promotion changes of itself quite suddenly for the better, so that a re-adjustment generally takes place in any case." Prince William tells his Cousin that he can confirm this decree from manifold experiences and that he will doubtless see himself that either one or the other of these alternatives will happen in the case of the 19th Regiment.

Signed—Your faithful Cousin and Friend,

WILHELM.

Letter 9. HOLOGRAPH LETTER from WILLIAM, PRINCE OF PRUSSIA, afterwards Emperor William I, to a Minister of State. Dated from *Babelsberg*, 26/10/56.

Letter to a Minister of State from Prince William stating that he is quite agreed upon the representatives of the General Meeting³ or Congress

¹ The identity of this Cousin may be presumed by consulting the Army Lists of that year, 1856, when the Prince in Command of the 19th Regiment was JOSEPH, DUKE OF SAXE-ALTENBURG, born 1826.

² King Frederick William IV, Prince William's elder brother.

³ General Meeting. In the *Neue Preuss. Zeitung* of Nov. 1, 1856, appears the announcement that *H.R.H. the Prince of Prussia* opened the *General Meeting* (or Congress) of the *Gemeinnütziger Bau-Gesellschaft*, in the Museum, on Oct. 31, 1856. (Building Society for public works of general utility).

on the 31st, and that he will receive his correspondent on the next day 27th at 1 o'clock in Berlin, should he be able to spare time to come, in order that he may receive his report. Only in the case of his being prevented from coming will the Prince expect to be informed.

Signed—PRINZ. PREUSSEN.

P.S.—Yesterday at Olfers¹ request, I requested the Minister Dirkestet to advance the date of the confirmation by the King of the Alexandra Statute.

Letter 10. HOLOGRAPH LETTER from PRINCE WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA, afterwards the Emperor William I, while Regent, to a State official or Minister. Dated *Berlin*, 25/12/1859.

The Prince Regent,² William Prince of Prussia, states in this note that the Article³ in the present revised form is to appear in the *Preussische Zeitung*⁴ as official communiqué, while the whole Article is to be printed in the *Vossische*.⁵ The Prince inquires whether his correspondent has anything to suggest beyond the Prince's own modifications. He considers

¹ General Director von Olfers, Head of the Royal Museums of Berlin.

² Prince William, Prince of Prussia, was appointed Regent in 1858 for his brother, King Fred. Will. IV, whose mind had become unbalanced.

³ Important article on the retirement of General von Bonin, Minister of War, who had declared against all reform in the Army—a pet scheme of Prince William's.

⁴ The *Preussische Zeitung* was the Ministerial paper (it is not in the British Museum).

⁵ The *Vossische Zeitung*, started in 1816, was known in its early days as the *Konigl. Privilegirte Berlinische Zeitung* (the Royal Privileged Berlin Journal). The *Neue Preussische* or *Kreuz Zeitung* (a Government organ until Dec. 31 1859, when it was announced that it would henceforth be independent) of Dec. 29, 1859, refers to the articles in the *Preussische* and *Vossische*, and quotes the article in question.

that his addition concerning the Commission¹ was necessary otherwise the matter would not have borne the stamp of truth.

Signed—W. P.R.

For immediate transmission.

Letter 11. DOCUMENT with SIGN MANUAL of WILLIAM, Prince of Prussia and Regent. Dated *Berlin*, 5 May, 1859.

This document sets forth that William, Prince of Prussia and Regent, having accepted the resignation of Justice Friedrich Gustav Naumann of Berlin, awards him a pension. "A document to this effect has been drawn up by our own hand and sealed with the royal seal."

Signed—WILHELM P.R.

"Dimissoriale."

(drawn up by)

SIMONS.

Letter 12. HOLOGRAPH LETTER from KING WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA (afterwards the Emperor William I) to a Statesman or Minister. Dated from *B. (Berlin)*. 24/8/1861. *No Addressee.*

Signed—"W."

A Note from King William to one of his Ministers covering a Protocol² which he thinks will prove interesting to him and of which he requests the return.

Signed—Auf Wiedersehen (*Au revoir*),

Yours, W.

¹ This Commission was a Military Commission appointed for the carrying out of a Reform plan for the Army, originally sketched by General von Roon in the Ministry of War and worked out by Gen.-Major von Voigts-Rhetz.

² Possibly concerning the burning question of the day—the settlement of the Constitution of the Electorate of Hesse—(now Hesse-Cassel).

Document 13. A Highly interesting DOCUMENT SIGNED BY KING WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA (afterwards the Emperor William I), and dated from *Headquarters at Versailles on Jan. 19 1871.*

This document is a Commission for raising First Lieutenant Carl Hoecken, of the 8th Brigade of Artillery, to the Rank of Captain of the same Brigade in recognition of his services and remarkable knowledge of the arts and science of War.

Signed—WILHELM.

* * * EXCESSIVELY INTERESTING, AS ON THE PREVIOUS DAY WILHELM HAD BEEN PROCLAIMED GERMAN EMPEROR.

Letter 14. LONG HOLOGRAPH LETTER from the EMPEROR WILLIAM I to Miss Emma Seymour, in French. Dated *Berlin, 13 June, 1872.*

Addressed envelope: To Miss Emma Seymour.

Written in fairly good French and couched in terms of playful gallantry. After thanking Miss Seymour for her letter of congratulations on his birthday (March 22nd 1872) the Emperor acknowledged his remissness in not answering before, and apologizes for it playfully. He then refers to the political situation. "Never before, perhaps, has the finger of God been more clearly manifest than in the amazing successes of our arms during this War, which fell from the heavens like a bolt from the blue in the fullness of the moon. The consequences of our victories have surpassed all expectations! We dare to be proud of the fact that God should have deemed us worthy of accomplishing His Will here below and that He should have granted us the faculty, and the force and energy necessary for prosecuting to the end, a task attended with as much bloodshed as glory. How much I should have enjoyed talking over with you at length and in detail these stirring times." The Emperor regrets that they should have missed one another at Baden by a few days only. As he does not know where Miss Seymour has decided to settle, he is sending the letter under cover to M. de Bolan in Brussels in the hope that he may know where to forward it. The Emperor concludes with expres-

sions of regret for the festive days at Ostend and Baden which will never return.

Signed—

Your very devoted and faithful friend,

WILLIAM.

. This letter shows that Bismarck, who hated the Empress Augusta, had no justification for his repeated assertions that the Emperor would like to remain quietly at Potsdam, but the Empress insisted on going to Ems, Baden, etc.

Letter 15. LETTER PATENT appointing Karl Lotz of Dierdorf, Gerichts-Assessor (Assistant Judge) to be Amtsrichter (District Judge). *Berlin, April 5, 1880.*

Signed—WILHELM.

Letter 16. HOLOGRAPH LETTER from AUGUSTA PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA, afterwards Empress of Germany, Signed Pss. V. Prss. Dated from *Babelsberg*,¹ 13 Oct., 1856. *No address.*²

Augusta, writing to some Official or Minister of the department of Fine Arts, requests his kind offices in favour of a young French artist, M. Martinet,³ who has come to her with letters of recommendation from the Duchess of Orleans. He bore himself admirably during the eventful month of February 1848, and deserves the respect and esteem of all

¹ Babelsberg, in Potsdam, was the residence of Prince and Princess Wilhelm, while Prince and Princess of Prussia.

² There is every reason to think this letter was written by Augusta to General Direktor von Olfers, Director of the Royal Museums at this time.

³ This young artist of the name of Martinet was either Charles Alphonse Martinet, born 1821 in Paris, a brother of Louis Achille Martinet, an engraver of some note, or E. Martinet, a painter of little note, a pupil of Fontaine. The latter is the more probable as the former would have been well known through his brother, already famous at this time and the elder by fifteen years.

who remember the storm and stress of that time. Augusta asks her correspondent whether he could not intercede with regard to the Exhibition¹ so that the present director of the Academy should make an exception in his favour and accept his pictures, or if this be not possible will he at least introduce Herr Martinet to some of Berlin's art-patrons as his first start here will be of the utmost importance to him.

Signed—PSS. v. PRSS. (Princess V. Preussen).

Letter 17. HOLOGRAPH LETTER from AUGUSTA, PRINCESS WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA, afterwards Empress of Germany, to Mademoiselle Louise Seidler.²

Addressed from *Berlin*, 26 November, 1832, to Mademoiselle Louise Seidler, *Rome* or *Naples*, with Seal.

A long friendly letter from the first Empress of Germany, then Princess of Prussia, to Fraulein Louise Seidler, in reply to one written to her from Italy. Augusta writes in a vein of sentimental enthusiasm and with longing to be back in Italy herself. She has invited Fraulein Seidler's friend Pauline³ to come on the morrow with Facius⁴ for a chat.

¹ There was an Exhibition of fine Arts open during the whole of October and until the middle of November of this year at the Kgl. (Royal) Akademie der Künste in Berlin.

² Louise Seidler, a famous portrait painter of Weimar, who was on intimate terms with the Queen at her house in Weimar, before her marriage and remained a friend until her death. She painted the celebrated portrait of Augusta as a young girl and of her sister Marie, Princess Karl of Prussia.

³ Pauline Neale (Gräfin) a Dutch Countess who thereafter always accompanied the Queen to Baden.

⁴ Angelica Facius, a noted sculptor and great friend of Louise Seidler, also resident in Weimar who, at Louise Seidler's request made to the Grand Duke Karl Alexander when he visited her on her deathbed, in 1866, sculptured a marble monument for her grave. (The Gd. Duke was Queen Augusta's brother.)

Augusta speaks of her little one¹ who thrives to their heart's content
"May God bless the dear child."

Signed—AUGUSTA.

Letter 18. HOLOGRAPH LETTER from AUGUSTA² PRINCESS
WILHELM OF PRUSSIA to——?

Dated 3 Dec. 1833, Coblenz. No address.

In this letter, Augusta asks for the good offices of her correspondent in the matter of a favour with which she does not dare to importune H.M. the King.³ It is a question of the property of a Colonel of the 9th Hanoverian regiment who has died without heirs; the estate amounts to 2,000 thalers which must fall to the Treasury if the King be not graciously pleased to bestow it upon the Benevolent Institute of this town for both Protestants and Catholics. Augusta has no doubt that this will be duly effected through his tactful mediation.

Signed—PRINZESSIN VON PREUSSEN.

Letter 19. LETTER, WITH AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE, from
AUGUSTA, QUEEN OF PRUSSIA, and afterwards Empress of
Germany, to Privy Councillor Dr. Roller of Illmau.

Dated Berlin, 4 Feb. 1864.

The Queen writes to express her thanks for the final reports on the condition of Freiherr von Canitz who owes his recovery to the Doctor's care. She takes the opportunity of expressing her personal recognition of his rare merits in the exercise of his earnest and troublesome profession.

Signed—AUGUSTA.

Address (as above): An den Geheimen Rath Dr. Roller. Zu Illmau.

¹ This child was Frederick William, afterwards Emperor Frederick III
"the Noble," born Oct. 18, 1831.

² Augusta, afterwards Queen of Prussia and Empress of Germany.

³ Frederick William III, her father-in-law.

Letter 20. Interesting HOLOGRAPH LETTER from AUGUSTA, QUEEN OF PRUSSIA, to Graf——¹. *No address. Dated Friday Evening.*²

Augusta writes to inform the dear Graf that she has a great wish to start for Weimar on the following evening, Saturday, in order to congratulate her Sister-in-law³ on the Sunday. She will be accompanied by her Lord-High Steward, Graf Nesselrode,⁴ an amiable and distinguished man whom she wishes to introduce to her home circle, and by a Lady-in-Waiting (probably Grafin Oriolla⁵) instead of the usual *Duenna*. She will not be able to telegraph to her brother until next day whether she can come or not.

Signed A.⁶

¹ The letter is addressed to some *Graf* unnamed, probably Graf Schleinitz who was one of Queen Augusta's warm friends and supporters and was later High Steward, at Babelsberg, to the Crown Prince (afterwards Emp. Frederick III).

² It is possible to fix with tolerable certainty the date of this letter as June 16 1866, on which occasion the Queen passed through Weimar, staying there one day only; she found time to visit her old and dear friend Louise Seidler, an artist who had painted her portrait and her sister's when they were children at home, as well as those of other members of the family. Louise Seidler was now an old lady and died shortly after this visit (*see* Letter 17).

³ The Grand Duchess Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar, wife of Augusta's brother, who was then reigning Grand Duke since the death of her Father in 1853.

⁴ Graf Nesselrode, son of the famous Russian Ambassador (died 1862), who, with the General von der Goltz and Graf Schleinitz, was a warm supporter of the Queen against Bismarck.

⁵ Countess Sobo de Silveira, Grafin Oriolla, a Portuguese lady, raised to the German peerage with her husband, the Portuguese Ambassador in June 1822.

⁶ "A." This signature fixes the date of the letter as after 1861 when on the death of King Frederick William, Augusta became Queen of Prussia.

Letter 21. HOLOGRAPH NOTE in PENCIL from AUGUSTA, PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA, afterwards Empress of Germany, to a Graf——

No date, or address.

Signed "A."

A little note from Augusta to one of the Counts connected with the Household, thanking him for his communication ; she will, of course, gladly forego her idea about the carpet, since her brothers and sisters do not care about it. She requests him to be kind enough to send the jacket (or coat) back.

Concluding with best love to all.

Signed—"Yours
A."

Letter 22. A PENCIL SKETCH with NOTES in the hand of AUGUSTA PRINCESS WILHELM OF PRUSSIA. Dated 1849.

This sketch is a design for an overmantel which like the one at Harnisch, is to contain four coats-of-arms, in the style of the accompanying sketch, before the order is executed there is to be a further discussion concerning the background of the coats-of-arms. The whole is to be kept in as low relief as possible from the wall.

Letter 23. LETTER, WITH AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE from FREDERICK WILLIAM, PRINCE OF PRUSSIA (afterwards the Emperor Frederick "the Noble") to Professor Dr. A. Müller.

Dated from *Dusseldorf*, 23 April, 1851.

The Prince thanks Prof. Dr. A Müller for his work "*Preussens Ehrenspiegel*"—(Prussia's Roll of Fame)—dedicated to him, and expresses his appreciation of Müller's motive in publishing the book as well as of the excellence of the work.

Signed—Your well-disposed

FREDERICK WILLIAM, PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

Addressed to: Herrn Professor Dr. A. Müller in Berlin.

Letter 24. LONG HOLOGRAPH LETTER from Prince Frederick William (afterwards the Emperor Frederick "the Noble" who was undoubtedly the writer although there is no signature), to Hofrath Schneidu.

Dated *Stettin*, 16 June (no year). Address: Hofrath Schneidu.

This is a very important account of a Review of Troops, in the hand of Prince Frederick Wilhelm, and sealed with his seal, but unsigned and without date of year. The Prince states that he reviewed the Guards of the Landwehr just as he reviewed the Line regiments the previous March. He describes the Parades, the Rifle practice, the inspection of the quarters which he stigmatises as horrible. States he has been satisfied beyond expectation.

In Pencil under the Address: Please forward the General's map of the Province of Prussia as quickly as possible to Graudenz.

Letter 25. HOLOGRAPH LETTER from FRIEDRICH WILHELM, PRINCE OF PRUSSIA (afterwards the Emperor Frederick "the Noble") to a Councillor of the Consistorial Court.

Dated from *Potsdam*, 22 Oct., 1852.

The Prince, then aged twenty, writes to a Councillor of the Consistorial Court enclosing a petition from Cantor La Pierre, the Prince cannot forbear observing that he takes the greatest interest in the fate of his old Writing Master, and would be truly glad if it were possible through the Councillor's intervention or mediation to grant his request.

Signed:—FRIEDRICH WILHELM, P.P.

Letter 26. LONG HOLOGRAPH LETTER from FRIEDRICH WILHELM, PRINCE OF PRUSSIA (afterwards the Emperor Frederick "the Noble") to General Graf——

Dated from *Berlin*, 26 July, 1854.

Thanking him with all his heart for his kindness to his late friend,

Lieutenant von Berg, both while he lay ill in Florence and later in arranging for the last honours to be paid to him. It is a great comfort, he says, to find in a foreign army the same esteem for the military profession as in one's own, and when this is shown at the death of one of the dearest and most faithful friends, one appreciates every expression of sympathy all the more. He therefore feels impelled to send the Count some words of thanks. The Prince begs the General to convey his best thanks also to the General in command of the Army of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to the officers of the Imperial (Austrian) garrison, and more especially to the Commandant of the fortresses, Captain Mayer.

Signed—FRIEDRICH WILHELM, PRINZ VON PREUSSEN.

Letter 27. LONG HOLOGRAPH LETTER from FREDERICK WILLIAM, PRINCE OF PRUSSIA, betrothed to Princess Victoria (Princess Royal of England), to "*Hackchen*." ¹

Dated from *Potsdam*, 21/10/56.

A long friendly letter of an intimate character addressed to Gräfin Hacken, a lady in waiting at the German Court, whom he calls by the pet name "*Hackchen*," and who is evidently a confidante of his in his love affairs. He thanks her for her very kind letter, and congratulations on his birthday.² He feels sure of her faithful devotion after the long years during which they have known each other and all that they have gone through together. It was only decided on the 15th it would be politic and desirable that he should visit Pomerania, a decision which seems to have given great gratification. "Mama," he writes, "had left me free to decide and did not expect me, but yet I wrote to tell her how I had intended to surprise her at Christmas. . . . On Friday I go for a few

¹ Gräfin Hacken (*see* beginning of the letter and also letter No. 37 from the Princess Royal).

² October 18 1831 was the birthday of the Prince who was then 25 years of age.

days to Breslau¹ and then, after a short visit to Coblenz, providing Mama has already reached Coblenz; on November 6th, I AM OFF TO ENGLAND TO SEE MY VICKY.² On the return journey I shall visit Wuri in Karlsruhe!!³ about which Papa has told me so much.

“ But now farewell, dear, good Hackchen, once more my best thanks for your letter,

“ As ever Yours faithfully,

“ FRIEDRICH WILHELM, P.P.”

¹ In the *Neue Preussische (Kreuz) Zeitung*, Oct. 30, 1856 (official Court Paper) is a notice that H.R.H. Prince Frederick William will start on that day for Breslau to take over the command of the 11th Infantry Regiment, and will be accompanied by General-Major von Moltke and Major von Heinz. The Prince is to return on the 4th or 5th of Nov. in order to pay the intended visit to London. Further notices show that he returned to Berlin on the 4th, left again for Magdeburg on the 5th to visit his father, the Prince of Prussia, and started on the 6th *via* Magdeburg and Coblenz for London to take part in the birthday festivities of the Prince of Wales, then 15 years old. Prince Frederick William arrived in London early on November 9th and went down to Windsor, staying over the birthday festivities of Victoria, Princess Royal (afterwards the Empress Frederick) on November 21.

² The same journal states that on the very day of his sister's public betrothal (*see* Note 5), 29 Sept. 1855, Prince Frederick William was in the Scottish Highlands and offered his heart to Princess Victoria with a piece of white heather. The public betrothal did not take place until May 19, 1857, but it was evidently an open secret already.

³ The same Prussian Journal announces that the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Prince Frederick William would all go to Carlsruhe on Dec. 3 for the birthday festivities of Luise, Princess of Prussia, sister of Frederick William, and recently married to the Grand Duke of Baden. (*See* notes to letter 37.)

Letter 28. HOLOGRAPH LETTER from FRIEDRICH WILHELM, PRINCE OF PRUSSIA (afterwards the Emperor Frederick "the Noble") to Privy Councillor Illaire.

Dated 25/3/57.

Address: Kgl. G. Kab. Rath. Illaire Poststrasse.

(Royal Privy Cabinet Councillor Illaire).

A cordially expressed holograph letter from Frederick William, Prince of Prussia, to Illaire, asking him, if pressure of time should allow, to be good enough to grant the request of the bearer of this note, his former Singing Master, Musical Director Reichardt, who wishes to consult him concerning a question of inheritance of property. The case is a somewhat complicated one and may probably call for a special decree.

Signed—as ever

Yours faithfully,

FRIEDRICH WILHELM, P.P.

Letter 29. OFFICIAL LETTER from FRIEDRICH WILHELM, CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA (afterwards the Emperor Frederick "the Noble") to Graf von Wartensleben.

Dated *March 3, 1865, Stettin.*

Addressed "An den Kgl. Stadtgerichtsrath, Doctor bei der Rechte, Grafen von Wartensleben in Berlin."

A letter from the Crown Prince thanking Graf von Wartensleben for sending him the Proceedings of the Fifth Congress of German Lawyers. He has found in the thorough and objective manner in which the important questions were debated a fresh justification for the interest he has continually bestowed upon the Meetings from the beginning.

Signed—FRIEDRICH WILHELM, K.P.

Letter 30. HOLOGRAPH LETTER from FREDERICK WILLIAM, CROWN PRINCE (afterwards the Emperor Frederick "the Noble"), to General von Manteuffel.¹

Dated *Berlin*, 29 *January* 1867. *Address* : Schleswig.

The Crown Prince, replying to Manteuffel's letter of the 26th inst. informing him that the King has been pleased, at his request, to remove him from the command of the 9th Army Corps, and has granted him leave to choose his residence for the space of one year, writes sympathetically to the Commander on his retirement, pointing out that after his long term of loyal service to King and Army, in the most critical situations, the very decision of the King is but another recognition of indebtedness.

Signed—FREDERICK WILLIAM, K.P.

Letter 31. From FREDERICK WILLIAM, CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA (afterwards the Emperor Frederick "the Noble").

Windsor Castle
10 Oct. 1861.

"As I have just heard that the Princess of the Netherlands lunches here to-day, I must pay her a visit in London beforehand, to-morrow. Please make all arrangements for driving over at 10 o'clock so that I may return in time for lunch.

"Morning dress.

F. W. K.P."

To Lieutenant v. Schleinitz.

¹ Commandeur-General der Cavallerie, Freiherr von Manteuffel, was, at his own request, relieved of his command of the 9th Army Corps in January 1867 (*see* Army Lists for that year). Manteuffel also held the appointment of General Adjutant to H.M. the King William of Prussia.

Letter 32. ORDER OF THE CROWN, 2nd class, granted by WILLIAM, KING OF PRUSSIA (and German Emperor) to Professor Edouard Titis, Curator of the Royal Library, and of the Royal Museums, Brussels.

The document follows the usual form granting the Order without any reason for the distinction. It is signed by Frederick William, Crown Prince, afterwards the Emperor Frederick "the Noble," on behalf of the King, and sealed with the Royal Seal.

Dated *Berlin*, May 8, 1878.

Letter 33. HOLOGRAPH (on Official form) TELEGRAM sent by FRIEDRICH WILHELM, Kronprinz (afterwards the Emperor Frederick "the Noble"), to Prince Ludwig of Hesse and the Rhine, with autograph signature.

Dated *May 30th*, 1873, 9.50 p.m. *Reuchlingen*.

Addressed to Prinz Ludwig zu Hessen und bei Rhein Darmstadt.

"My thoughts are continually with you all with the grief which personal experience of such a sorrow inspires in a brotherly truly devoted heart."

Signed—"FRIEDRICH WILHELM, Kronprinz."

Letter 34. LETTER from FRIEDRICH WILHELM, CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA (afterwards the Emperor Frederick "the Noble"), to an unnamed *Gräfin*.¹

Dated from *Berlin*, 31 Dec. 1884.

The Crown Prince is sending her enclosed the portraits in question which he has begged for her from his Mother-in-law² and which the Queen placed at his disposal with the greatest pleasure; she remembered the *Gräfin* immediately as his Aunt Feodora often speaks of her, she therefore added of her own accord her own portrait and that of her mother

¹ Probably *Gräfin Stolberg-Wernigerode*.

² Queen Victoria of Great Britain and Ireland.

the late Duchess of Kent. The Crown Prince is delighted to be able to approach her once more in such a manner, as he is still full of the remembrance of her kindness to him during his stay in Wernigerode. He takes the opportunity thus at the close of 1884 to send to her and her whole family and grandchildren his sincere good wishes for a very prosperous and happy New Year, in which his wife joins him.

Signed—FRIEDRICH WILHELM, K.P.

Letter 35. A PATHETIC MESSAGE in the hand of the Emperor FREDERICK "the Noble." Written during the last stage of his illness—probably in May 1888.

"Der Kaiserin Sagen ich sei fertig."

"Tell the Empress I am ready."

Letter 36. HOLOGRAPH NOTE by Emperor FREDERICK "the Noble" and written during his illness at Charlottenburg, shortly after his accession to the Throne and therefore probably in March 1888.

Translation.

"I could not find the Article on the Amnesty¹ which I had begun, and in which Schreeder's was folded. To-day Welmowski² suddenly began to hold forth upon it. He had, the other day, when packing up his papers caught it up with his own in his blindness, and carried it off. He thus knows of it, without, however, suspecting who the author is."

¹ This is the usual Amnesty granted by the Sovereign at his Accession. The Emperor Frederick had wished to include the Social Democrats in his Amnesty, but against his will this class of political offender was omitted.

² Von Welmowski, Chief of the Civil Cabinet and Privy Councillor, who, having come upon an article advocating the extension of the Amnesty to the Social Democrats, would naturally be roused to express his own views strongly on the subject, more especially being ignorant of the identity of the author of the article.

Letter 37. LONG HOLOGRAPH LETTER from VICTORIA, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND, later Empress Frederick of Germany, to Gräfin Hacken, Lady-in-Waiting at the German Court.

Dated *Osborne*, 26 August 1856.

In German.

A friendly girlish letter from Victoria, Princess Royal, then about sixteen, to Gräfin Hacken, a dear friend of Prince Frederick William of Prussia (afterwards the Emperor Frederick "the Noble"), and Lady-in-Waiting at the German Court. Victoria writes to thank the Countess for some gloves she had procured for her, "*which are a thousand times better than the English ones.*" She begs the Countess to let her have a hurried line on the wedding-day of Luise.¹ She is forwarding the things she had ordered for the trousseau² and hopes the Countess will like them; will she kindly tell Luise that she will send her the needles she ordered as soon as they get to Scotland.

Signed—VICTORIA, P.R.

¹ Luise, daughter of Emperor William I of Germany, then Prince of Prussia, sister of Prince Frederick William, to whom Princess Victoria was about to be betrothed (*see* Letter 27 with notes). Princess Luise, betrothed on Sep. 29, 1855 to Grand Duke Frederick of Baden, was to be married on September 20; the ceremony is described at great length in the German papers of the time; it took place in Berlin in the Royal Palace. The newly-married couple made their public entry into Carlsruhe on October 1.

² Gräfin Hacken was entrusted with the preparation of the trousseau, and bore the train of the bride at her marriage. It was natural that the young Princess Royal, then 16 years old, should be keenly interested in this wedding, seeing that her own thoughts were turning to a union with the brother of the bride.

Letter 38. LETTER IN THE AUTOGRAPH of ALBERT the PRINCE CONSORT, written at the time of the Birth of the Princess Royal (afterwards the Empress Frederick) to Mr. Wood.

Signed—A.P.C. Undated (21 Nov. (or 22nd) 1840).

“Let the prayers begin at $\frac{1}{4}$ after nine as I was obliged to write letters and cannot be ready in time. I introduced a thans (*sic*) giving (thanksgiving) for the happy event of the Birth of a Princess Royal and the Safety of the Queen.”

Manuscript 39. WILLIAM II. HOLOGRAPH PROGRAMME of a Three Act Play performed in Berlin on Sunday 25th Feb. 1872, entitled :

“Das Gasthaus im Spessart.”

“The Inn in Spessart.”

Among the Actors are Prince Wilhelm (present Emperor).

Prince Heinrich (his brother, Prince Henry
of Prussia).

Prince Radziwill.

Prince Ernst Ratibor & others.

The Programme is in the youthful hand of Prince William, then 13 years of age.

Manuscript 40. WILLIAM II. HOLOGRAPH PROGRAMME in the hand of WILHELM, Prinz von Preussen, afterwards William II, Emperor of Germany.

No date, but probably in the late seventies.

Signed—WILHELM, Prinz von Preussen.

Letter 41. LETTER from KAISER WILLIAM II (autograph signature and greetings) to the Grand Duchess of Hesse announcing the death of his father, the Emperor Frederick “the Noble.”

Dated from Potsdam, June 21, 1888, with perfect unbroken seal, announcing to the Grand Duchess Friedrich of Hesse the passing of his

beloved Father on Friday, 15th June, shortly after 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Now that, owing to this sad event, he has ascended the Throne of his forefathers, he begs her Royal Highness to transfer to him the sentiments she bore to his father, assuring her of his readiness, whenever occasion should arise, to give proofs of his Esteem and Friendship for her.

Subscription and Signature in the Kaiser's own hand.

With addressed envelope.

THE COLLECTION, £475

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GLADSTONE (WILLIAM EWART). A highly
IMPORTANT COLLECTION of HOLOGRAPH
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This collection includes the two ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH
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1. On DIVORCE (of great American interest).
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There is also the Presentation Copy of the Prince Consort's Address on opening the International Statistical Congress in 1860, with the Prince's Autograph Inscription to Mr. Gladstone. The collection contains no less than 103 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS, Signed, and 1 LETTER, Signed, extending over a period of 57 years. The first letter is dated 2 Feb. 1839 (written in Gladstone's 30th year), and the last 24 Nov. 1896 (less than two years before his death).

Inter alia there is the extremely important series of 24 UNPUBLISHED HOLOGRAPH LETTERS addressed to the Right Honble. A. J. Beresford-Hope, M.P. (the famous Churchman).

Many of these letters to Hope deal with the notorious Gorham and Hampden cases, Dr. Pusey, the Bishop of London, Gladstone's Church

Rate Bill, and many other matters of current interest and importance to the Church of England.

Hope's devotion to the Church of England was (like Gladstone's) the leading feature of his life. Possessed of great wealth, he purchased in 1844 the ancient buildings of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, as a college for missionary clergy. In 1843 he published a volume of poems, and in the following year he translated the Hymns of the Church for popular use. Accepting the idea of the Catholic Church, he set himself to work on how the outward aspect of English public worship might be made most reasonably and intelligently to correspond to the ideals and to the best traditions of the ancient and historic Church. He built, at his own expense, All Saints' Church, Margaret Street, London. He also rebuilt and endowed the parish church of Sheen, Staffordshire, in 1852, and kept up the daily service at his own cost.

There is also Gladstone's series of 21 HOLOGRAPH LETTERS addressed to Abraham Hayward, the Essayist.

This is a most interesting Correspondence, for Gladstone therein refers to his writings on Horace, the question of Naples and the European Powers, Disraeli's views on the extension of the Franchise, the Reform Bill of 1867-8 and Lord Lansdowne. He quotes Cavour's saying, "we have made Italy if all goes well," gives an account of Mrs. Langtry's *début*, and many other subjects of social and literary interest.

In addition there are letters to ROBERT BROWNING the Poet, to E. Griffiths the composer of the music to the famous hymn "Hark, my Soul, it is the Lord." Gladstone hopes that God will continue to bless the composer's career: "you are about to undertake the duties of a most laborious profession, which however is not less honourable than it is laborious: to be a fellow-writer with the ministry of the Church, and (with reverence be it spoken) also with God Himself, in the great two-fold process the sanctification of man."

This is a remarkably interesting letter—it reveals Gladstone's wonderfully devout mind.

Other of Gladstone's correspondents were Tupper, an interesting letter on Ancient Religions; C. Neate, thanking him for a pamphlet, and relative to debates in the House of Commons upon the Terminable Annuities Bill and the Endowed Schools Bill; to E. Herford concerning the Incorporated Church Building Society; to Mr. Clay, mentioning Lord de Grey; to Edward Cardwell—"neither do I hold in the abstract the rather sweeping opinions on 'Free and Open Churches' which I understand to be held by many benevolent Churchmen." Gladstone writes that he disagrees with the system of the appropriation of seats by Churchwardens to nominal attendants. Other letters are addressed to Sir J. W. Kaye; to C. Neate respecting his pamphlet upon the Oxford University Bill which contains accusatory passages that are untrue. A most important letter is addressed to E. Griffiths containing Gladstone's opinion of singing in Churches; another to the same, about Sir Walter Scott—"I think that a careful and exhaustive collection of Sir Walter Scott's best sayings would be of much true value, and I likewise suppose it would be popular."

There are also four HOLOGRAPH LETTERS to the Rev. Jos. Dawson (*Hawarden, Nov. 1877*), informing him that he has been too busy to answer sooner, but that he will read his sermon published in *The Methodist*. Invites him to tea at Hawarden and then to the parish schoolroom to hear him speak. Thanking him for a book which he has not yet identified owing to bad sight. Another letter congratulating the Nonconformists.

There are also (1) HOLOGRAPH LETTERS of his wife, sons, and daughters; (2) Letters to Gladstone; and (3) an interesting letter from Lord Tennyson (the Poet Laureate) expressing pleasure at receiving a copy of Gladstone's translation of the famous hymn "Hark, my Soul, it is the Lord."

The whole collection is illustrated with fine portraits of Gladstone and inlaid to a uniform size, forming a handsome folio volume bound in red morocco extra.

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Chant Évangélique pour Baryton Solo et Chœurs.

Handwritten musical score for "Jésus de Nazareth". The score is written for Baryton Solo and Chœurs. The tempo is marked "Andantino." and the key signature is one flat (B-flat).

The score includes parts for the following instruments and voices:

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- 1^{re} Violon (Violin 1)
- 2^e Violon (Violin 2)
- Viola
- Jésus (Soloist)
- Organe (Organ)
- Trompe
- Basse
- Violoncelle (Cello)
- Contrebasse (Double Bass)

The score is written in 4/4 time. The tempo is marked "Andantino." and the key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (p, f, cresc., decresc.).

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A firm enemy of the Reformed religion, the agitation in Ireland and the Spanish Armada were to a great extent the result of this Pope's efforts.

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Six of these letters are written as Cardinal Cappellari, the remaining 25 are Holograph Notes written by Gregory XVI when Pope.

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* * Mauro Cappellari belonged to the Calmadules order and his profound knowledge of theology and the Eastern languages made him famous. He was opposed to the Italian Jansenists. Cappellari became the General of his order in 1814 and Cardinal in 1826. He was elected to the Papal See in 1831.

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GRENVILLE (GEORGE). *The Statesman*. Several *a. l. s.* addressed to him by the Earl of Plymouth, Lord Rochford, Lord Suffolk, and Lord Willoughby.

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Sir Thomas Gresham, the famous merchant-banker, was the son of Sir Richard Gresham, Lord Mayor of London. He first attained fame as a financier by negotiating certain loans for Edward VI in 1551. Subsequently he was employed on several occasions by Elizabeth, who found him exceedingly useful in obtaining money from foreign merchants, and also in raising loans from merchants in England. In 1566 he founded the Royal Exchange, which was opened by the Queen in person (1570). When Gresham first entered the banking business Antwerp was the commercial centre of the world: when he died the supremacy had been transferred to London.

1. HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED. 1 *page*, folio, from the Court at London, 3rd April 1577, to his son-in-law Nathaniel Bacon:

Relative to the birth of a grandson.

"Well belovyd sonne I have re^d [received] yors of the fyrst of this present wherby I pseve [perceive] that itt haith the pleased god to seand [send] my Daughtyr a boye [of the wyche I ame right glade praying to god to seand him long lyffe being right sorry that I cannott come over my sellfe to crystenyng as my dessyr ys. And for as moche as my lorde yor ffather [Sir Nicholas Bacon] ys very dessirus [desirous] to have yt don [in] his name withe the wyche I am very well content there wythe. Praying you yff Willm. gillet be not come ffrom the aus (?) afore this my leattr [letter] come to yr. handes that you woll seand for him to Crystenn Itt yff he be come then to apoynte yo' brother Mr. Woodhous or some other of yo' ffryndes that wyll tacke so moche paynes for me—having seant [sent] my Dawghter for to geve her soney [sonny] a Cupe for to Carus [caress?] him." Etc.

2. LETTER SIGNED, WITH HOLOGRAPH CONCLUSION OF 9 LINES. 3 *pages*, folio, 24th June, 1579, to his son-in-law, Sir Nathaniel Bacon.

An interesting letter respecting two of his servants who owe him money and relative to his estates in Norfolk and Suffolk, his trade with Holland.

Sending Philip Cely and advising Nathaniel to sell much of his land. Also relative to his selling wool and referring to "fishinge of freashe watter fishe," etc.

3. HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED. 2 *pages*, folio. *Gresham House*, 9th July 1597, to the same.

Relative to the sale of lands to his tenants.

4. LETTER SIGNED, WITH HOLOGRAPH SUPERScription. 3 *pages*, folio. 6th Sept. 1579, to the same.

Thanking him for the pains he has taken in his business and giving instructions in connection with his estates.

5. LETTER SIGNED, WITH HOLOGRAPH SUPERScription. 1 *page*, folio. *Osterley*, 7th October, 1579, to the same.

Referring to the Bishop of Norwich and the lease of some lands at Holkham.

Gresham died a little over a month after writing this letter—21st November 1579.

6. DEED ON VELLUM, SIGNED, conjointly by him and by Robert Boston.

Assigning a messuage at Bisbrooke, co. Rutland, to Clement Brettyn of Uppingham in the same county, 16th June 1574.

7. GRESHAM (THOMAS). *The Younger*. HOLOGRAPH LETTER, SIGNED. 1 *page*, folio. 14 June, 1597, to the same.

A curious letter asking him for £100 that Bacon owes him for books (Gresham's writings).

Mentions Sir Henry Woodhous and Thomas Grymes, etc.

This is the sole Gresham correspondence known to us.

GUIZOT. "*The Cautious.*" *Premier, Historian, and Membre de l'Académie Française.* HIS IMPORTANT HOLOGRAPH CORRESPONDENCE with the Right Honble. J. W. Croker, Secretary to the Admiralty, consisting of no less than 90 Holograph Letters and Manuscripts, and covering 236 pages, 8vo.

Inlaid to Royal 4to size and bound in red morocco extra.

These letters include long and interesting ones relative to—the Corn Laws and Free Trade; Guizot's return to France after his exile; the marriage of Napoleon III; Louis Philippe, etc., etc. Others deal with his literary labours and political topics. The manuscripts comprise the ORIGINAL PROOF SHEETS of Croker's article on THE FRENCH REVOLUTION with GUIZOT'S HOLOGRAPH CORRECTIONS, and GUIZOT'S HOLOGRAPH NOTES upon "REFORME PARLEMENTAIRE." Holograph letters from Croker and others, to Guizot, are included.

THE WHOLE OF THIS CORRESPONDENCE (with the exception of 3 letters only) IS UNPUBLISHED.

François Pierre Guillaume Guizot, the son of a distinguished barrister at Nîmes, was born in 1787 when the French Revolution was about to begin.

His father, a Protestant, embraced the principles of the Revolution, which would have gained for Protestants the complete rights of the Common law.

The elder Guizot, however, was not prepared to accept calmly the horrible excesses of the Revolutionary party, and lost his life combating them. He was guillotined in 1794.

The future Statesman's education commenced at Geneva, whither his mother had retired after the murder of her husband. There he completed

the entire circle of academic studies, and then returned to Paris, where, under Stapfer, he began the study of German literature, the system of Kant and the questions of religious philosophy.

In the *salon* of Suard, where Guizot held a first place among the learned, he heard for the first time of Mademoiselle Pauline de Meulan, whom he married some years later.

Called to the Chair of Modern History in the Sorbonne, the future Premier filled this post with great distinction for many years.

After occupying the posts of Secretary-General to the Minister of the Interior, to the Minister of Justice, Director-General of the Communal and Departmental Administration and Councillor of State, and producing during that period many works of both historical and political interest and importance (besides a translation of Shakespeare), he was in Sept. 1847 chosen "Premier" (President du Conseil) although for seven years previous he had virtually occupied that exalted position.

The present Correspondence is of the most confidential nature and of the utmost political importance. The literary interest, too, is very great, as Guizot mentions many of his books.

A brief résumé of the first dozen letters or so is given below.

The first letter is dated 10th Dec. 1837, soon after Guizot's election to the Académie Française. He was, even at that early date, one of the two principal men in Parliament, the other being Thiers. A lapse of ten years follows, and then in reply to a letter from Croker (included) Guizot wrote his second letter. This is dated 7th March 1848 and was written soon after his defeat as Prime Minister, Louis Philippe having thrown him over. Guizot then came to England and remained there for about a year. His third letter (10th April 1848) refers to the King of France. Guizot informs Croker that: "Le Roi est sorti des Tuileries par le jardin, au milieu de l'artillerie qui y était encore, et point par le souterrain."

In reply to another letter from Croker (also included) Guizot wrote on the 16th May 1848 stating that he would be pleased to contribute to *The Quarterly Review* on moral and political subjects connected with France.

From *Brompton*, 8 June 1848, Guizot wrote in reference to Monsieur Flocan, the journalist, whose pretty wife "passe pour être très bien avec M. de Lamartine" (the famous Poet and Statesman). He also refers to his literary works, and asks who is going to translate one of his books into English.

The subject of the next letter is Louis Bonaparte (Napoleon III). "He is," wrote Guizot, "neither cleverer nor happier in his third invasion en France que dans les deux premières. Il a dû partir hier de Londres, m'a-t-on dit hier soir chez Lady Jersey. Il sera arrivé à Paris pour être chassé ou mis en prison."

A Holograph Manuscript follows, in which Guizot refers to Thiers, and quotes a long account (from *Le Semeur*, 7 Juin 1848) on the political situation in France.

The next letter (a long and closely written one) contains very confidential information relative to certain famous men of France, and upon the fortune of the ex-King (Louis Philippe) who will receive only a pension.

Guizot writes upon the affairs of his "poor country," and refers to his work (which he has just finished) "*de la démocratie en France*."

All the letters contain extremely important and confidential accounts of France, its politics and its leaders, etc., etc.

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THACKERAY'S "LORD STEYNE."

HERTFORD (FRANCIS CHARLES SEYMOUR CONWAY, 3RD MARQUIS OF). *He was Chamberlain to George IV, when Prince of Wales, and the Original of Thackeray's "Marquis of Steyne."* HIS MONUMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE with the Right Honble. J. W. Croker, Secretary to the Admiralty.

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4 vols.

This extensive Correspondence comprises over 800 Holograph Letters, the vast majority of which are signed either in full or with the Marquis's initials.

The period covered by these letters commences with the year 1812 and ends in 1842—the year of the writer's death.

There are also 20 Holograph Letters from the Countess Lecky (the Marquis's intimate friend).

These extremely interesting letters touch upon many important subjects. They are ENTIRELY UNPUBLISHED.

On going rapidly through the letters one notes that Lord Hertford mentions his visits to the Royal Family. In a letter from the Hague, written in December 1813, his Lordship gives an account of the movements of the French Troops in Holland, and thinks that if they venture a *coup-de-main* they may carry off the Prince of Orange. He states that he has no distaste to newspaper publication. Mentions his father's visit to Ireland to spur up his tenants. "What can tempt a man of his age to go bothering his potato growers and linen bleachers?" "Is the Prince Regent going to sail and to mistake the Elbe for the Thames?"

Lord Hertford, in a letter written in 1818, refers to Scott's "Rob Roy," which was published this same year. He mentions Peel and Lord Melville,

and states that his father invites Croker to dinner to meet the Duke of York. Refers to his debts.

Continuing, Lord Hertford sends a new Ballet and a letter about all the singers and Rossini's engagement; mentions Arbuthnot and Bloomfield whom Lord Hertford says "have been the luckiest people of late years since Bonaparte lost his winnings back."

Lord Hertford writes that he is "always delighted" to see Peel and for the chance of his coming will put off "an engagement." He has been, for many years, obliged to Hetherington for "his great care of my neck and indeed equal care of my purse." His Lordship refers to a caricature of himself published by Fores and that he will not further prosecute for libel.

Mentions Theodore Hook (Thackeray's "Mr. Wagg"), invites him to come whenever and as often as he likes. Lord Hertford writes of the rising of the mob both in England and France and makes frequent references to English and foreign politics. He states, in one letter, that he is afraid the King and the Duke (of Cumberland) understood each other as George III and Eldon did in Lord Grey and Greville's time, and "the poor House of Lords" has "gone down another step towards its extinction." Acknowledges Croker's good advice to vote with Canning. Refers to the election of a new Pope, to Castiglione, etc., etc., etc.

Lord Hertford also frequently mentions George IV, the Duke of York, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Liverpool, the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV), Peel, Lord Melbourne, Lord Brougham, Greville, Huskisson, Lord Lowther, Sir Humphry Davy, Chateaubriand, Metternich, Sir G. Cockburn, etc., etc.

. The Marquis of Hertford was not only the original of Thackeray's "Marquis of Steyne" in "Vanity Fair," but also Disraeli's "Lord Monmouth" in "Coningsby."

Croker's intimacy with "Thackeray's Marquis" was the subject of much caustic criticism, but there is no doubt that the friendship was an entirely disinterested one, and that Croker exercised an influence for good over the eccentric nobleman.

The great interest of these letters is that not only was Lord Hertford Thackeray's "Lord Steyne" but also that Croker was that Author's "Mr. Wenham."

The only son (by his second marriage) of Francis Seymour second Marquis, Lord Hertford was born in March 1777, and graduated B.A. at Oxford. He represented the family boroughs of Oxford, Lisburne and Camelford in Parliament, and had great influence with the Regent (George IV). He was created a K.G. in 1822 and soon afterwards succeeded to the peerage. In 1827 he was Envoy-Extraordinary to Nicholas I of Russia from whom he had received the Order of St. Anne. Sir Thomas Lawrence painted Lord Hertford's portrait.

THIS IS THE SOLE CORRESPONDENCE OF THACKERAY'S "LORD STEYNE" THAT HAS OCCURRED FOR SALE TO OUR KNOWLEDGE.

Extracts from a few of the Letters picked at random.

Letter 20. Dated *The Hague*, Dec. 1813.

" . . . There are no troops now here except a few marines from Ferrier's Squadron and some renegade French troops who nobody confides in. I am convinced that if the F(rench) troops in Gorcum venture a *C(oup) de main* they may carry off the P(rince) of O(range) altho' we have 156 redoubtable Cossacs. No rejoicings here, all quiet and apparently Nap.(oleon) and Orange of equal care to them . . . I open my letter to add . . . that 1600 regular Prussians are approaching Gorcum so this place will remain probably unmolested," etc.

Letter 300. Dated *23rd Sept.* 1825.

"If the Duke of Wellington would come I should be delighted any day and if he will ask the Arbuthnots to meet him he may choose his time for the next three weeks. Lady Warwick, who knows most things, says poor Arbuthnot is quite mad," etc.

Letter 303. Dated *Sudbourne*, 16th October 1825.

"I believe more in the warmth of the Duke of Wellington's heart than in that of any of his colleagues (excepting always Canning between whom and me some odd sort of impossible river always appears to run) and as I feel already under obligations to him for his zeal about my Garter . . . I have no scruple in coming under further obligations. In truth he has been all kindness to me since I have known him well," etc.

Letter 443. Dated *Sudbourne* (20 Jan. 1828).

"With Peel and the Duke satisfied and Ireland liberated from Spring Rice and Lansdowne I suppose one ought to be in a state of unmitigated joy—but the cast of the drama seems to me so strange I shall expect to see the curtain drop suddenly some day—I cannot believe Herries will be tempted by the Sovereign or the Sovereigns to go to the Mint and after all that has been said meet Parliament other than as Chancellor of the Exchequer or as an ill-used man full of grievances. If the Royal throat be yet sensitive what a bitter draught Ellenborough must have been after his speech on the King's private property bill!!—why is not Eldon President of the Council and where's party honor if Westmoreland is left out??" etc., etc.

Letter 644. Dated *Lyons*, 3 Dec. 1831.

" . . . It is but a bad thing to see these risings of the Mob always successful both at Bristol and in France, one can only pray that it may open the King's eyes before it be too late for William the 4th has not the Army this King can assemble," etc., etc.

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Hogg begins "Julia McKenzie" as follows :

"The following extraordinary story was told me by Lady Brewster, a Highland lady herself, having been, as I think, the sole daughter of the celebrated Ossian M'Pherson, and she assured me that every sentence of it was literally and substantially true . . ."

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THACKERAY'S "MR. WAGG."

HOOK (THEODORE). *Novelist and Wit*. HIS ORIGINAL HOLOGRAPH CORRESPONDENCE with the Right Honble. John Wilson Croker, Secretary of the Admiralty.

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This important Correspondence consists of 110 Holograph Letters, Signed, and covers several hundred pages 4to and 8vo.

The first letters were written in 1820 and the last (addressed to Mrs. Croker) is dated 12 Aug. 1841, but 12 days before his death. This letter is said by Jennings in the "The Croker Papers," to be probably the last letter ever written by Hook.

These remarkable letters cover the latter half of the Novelist's career. Regarded as Lord Hertford's parasite, Theodore Hook is "immortalised" by Thackeray and Disraeli. By the former as "Mr. Wagg" in "Vanity Fair," and by the latter as "Lucian Gay" in "Coningsby."

Croker interested himself greatly in Hook's behalf, helping him considerably during his troubled life. The following extract from "The Croker Papers" will give some idea of the close friendship which existed between them:—

"There were two other matters in which Mr. Croker exerted himself at this period—one was an attempt to extricate Theodore Hook from the difficulties in which he had become entangled; the other was an earnest

effort to turn Benjamin Haydon, the painter, from the course upon which he had entered, and which ended in the tragedy of 1846. With regard to Theodore Hook, it need only be said briefly that he was arrested in 1823 for a debt of £12,000, due to the Government on account of defalcations which he had discovered in his accounts as Treasurer and Accountant-General of the Mauritius. A part at least of these defalcations seems to have been owing to the misconduct of a person employed by Mr. Hook. The system of filling offices of this kind by deputy was not a great success, either in Hook's hands or Thomas Moore's. Both appealed to Mr. Croker for advice or help, and neither went to him in vain. Throughout his life, indeed, Theodore Hook was indebted for a thousand acts of kindness to Mr. Croker. He lent him money; he induced others to subscribe for the relief of his necessities; the brilliant humorist repaired to him in trouble, as a weak nature will always fly, if it can, to a strong one"

Theodore Hook was "the most brilliant improvisatore, whether with the pen or at the piano, that England has ever seen."

More notorious perhaps than famous, his notoriety rests upon his editorship of the famous newspaper known as *John Bull*, a position secured for him by Sir Walter Scott.

This paper was established in 1820 to counteract the popular enthusiasm for George IV's Queen (Caroline).

Hook proved the prince of lampooners, and obtained for his disreputable paper similar notoriety as that gained by the earlier *Craftsman* and the *North Briton*. The Whig aristocracy were frightened from countenancing the Court of Queen Caroline of Brandenburg House. "The national movement was arrested and George IV. had mainly *John Bull* to thank for that result."

Hook's novels were popular and the best-known are "Passion and Principle," "Cousin William," "Gervase Skinner," and "Martha, The Gipsy."

The present Correspondence is UNPUBLISHED with the exception of the last two letters, which are printed, one *in extenso*, the other only in part, in "The Croker Papers."

The collection also comprises some interesting and important letters from Hook's relatives, including his brother James Hook, the Dean of

Worcester, his nephews W. F. Hook, Dean of Chichester, and Robert Hook. These letters are also UNPUBLISHED, and contain important references to Theodore Hook.

Moreover, the collection comprises THE ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR THE FUND RAISED TO SUPPORT HOOK'S WIFE AND CHILDREN after his death. Included in this list is H.R.H. Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, who became King of Hanover (£500) and who was the only one of all Hook's aristocratic patrons to subscribe. This subscription is referred to in the *Dictionary of National Biography* together with the fact that all but one of his "patrons" omitted to subscribe.

A very brief resumé of the contents of this Correspondence is given below.

The writer refers to his debt to Great Britain and to Croker's advising him to surrender to the Government. Hook desires to do the right thing under the circumstances. "I am ready to do anything and everything I can to atone for the only crime which I can charge myself with, a remissness in the superintendence of people in an office over whose appointments I had no control, and for whose fidelity I had all the responsibility and no security. You, I know, will do what you can for me."

Hook complains of the length of time he is being kept in prison, and in a letter dated 28 *March* 1825 mentions that it will be 26 months by the following week. In another letter he refers to Sir Thomas Lawrence's death, and to a portrait of Boswell by that artist, knowing that Croker was then preparing his famous edition of "Boswell's Life of Johnson." He states that he had a great admiration for Lawrence, and the sketch of Boswell being unique, Hook thought that Croker would like to know of it.

In the next letter the sketch is again mentioned. "As to the sketch of Bozzy it is Lawrence I know, because it was done by him with fifty others in a sketch book peculiarly his own, at the house of my friend Mrs. Dunham, where in other days he passed all his evenings." Mentions Fanny Kemble whom Hook saw for the first time in Belveden.

Another letter refers to the restoration of Don Carlos of Spain which he thinks is certain : " I should not be surprised if he were eating his dinner at Madrid this very day with Espartero as *croupier*." He agrees with Croker that the Privy Councillor's Shakespearean researches " are extremely interesting."

There are several references in many of these letters to his patron Lord Hertford, and Hook also mentions his book " Tentamen " (a satire upon Queen Caroline and Alderman Wood which achieved no little success) and also his edition of Fleury's " Life of an Actor," etc., etc., etc.

The last two letters are particularly interesting—one being addressed to Mrs. Croker. The one to Mrs. Croker is dated 12 Aug. 1841; Hook died twelve days later (Aug. 24th). Jennings says that this letter " is probably the last he ever wrote." They are both published in " The Croker Papers." The letters are :—

1. " Many thanks, my dear Sir, for your kind note, and the kind invitation it contains, to accept which would be to me perfect happiness; but I have somehow worried my *small* mind into the state which has affected my once *large* body, and I am not only wholly unfit to make visits, but I do not think I should be able to endure the journey, even by railroad. I have not been out since last Monday fortnight, and have a dread of moving hardly describable, but I think I *must* make an effort in my little carriage to call on Mrs. Croker while she is at Kensington."

2. " My dear Mrs. Croker,

" I have each day this week tried to rally myself sufficiently to get to Kensington in my little carriage, but I am not able. From a kind invitation in Mr. Croker's last letter to me, I fancy you return to Alverbank tomorrow or Saturday, which makes me regret missing the pleasure of seeing you the more, as I fear you will be gone again. I am *exceedingly* unwell, and so weak that I can scarcely cross the room.

" I hope that your travellers found benefit from their excursion. I believe *myself* past that, for I have really not the strength to move. This uncongenial wretched weather, I am told, is moreover much against invalids. However, I suppose I am mending, as I can eat three oysters for luncheon, and a little mutton broth for dinner; but for nineteen days I tasted literally nothing.

"I write because I cannot personally present my regards and compliments to you all, but it is with great regret, for I was most anxious to see you, which, when you get away to your delightful mansion, I shall have no chance of doing. At least I see none at present," etc.

HOOK (JAMES). *Brother of Theodore Hook and Dean of Worcester.*

A. l. s., 5 pages 4to. Whippingham Cross, 30 Oct. 1825. To Croker.

HOOK (W. F.). *Nephew of Theodore Hook and Dean of Chichester.*

A series of 4 a. l. s., 12 pages 4to and 8vo. 4 March 1837 to 4 Sept. 1841. To Croker.

Thanking Croker for the interest he is taking on his behalf and relative to the state of his uncle's (Theodore Hook) affairs. "It is a sad, sad business to think that such talents were wasted," etc.

HOOK (ROBERT). *Nephew of T. Hook.*

A series of 6 a. l. s. 20 Aug. 1841 to 9 Oct. 1841. To Croker.

In the first letter Hook informs Croker of his uncle's (Theodore) illness. He had called in Dr. Ferguson who says he may "rally a little or remain in his present state some days." The letter ends, "I fear this world is very nearly closed upon him."

Another letter announces Theodore Hook's death and gives a few important details of his life.

Accompanying the letter dated 9 Oct. 1841, is the list of subscribers to the fund raised for the relief of Hook's family. The letter suggests that Croker might approach Sir R. Peel and the Duke of Wellington.

The various sums on the subscription list amount to £1620 and the largest subscriber is George III.'s son, the King of Hanover (Ernest Duke of Cumberland, one of Hook's patrons) who gave £500. The other subscribers include T. Broderick and John A. Powell (Hook's Executors) £100 each, Duke of Beaufort £100, C. C. Greville £25, J. W. Croker £25, etc., etc.

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Huskisson was one of the greatest Statesmen of his day. In 1795 he became Under-Secretary of State and received the same appointment in Mr. Perceval's Ministry of 1807. He was elected Member for Liverpool in 1823. The same year Huskisson was made President of the Board of Trade, and with him, a complete alteration came over our commercial policy and the reign of Protection began to yield to Free Trade. On Sept. 15 1830, Huskisson was accidentally killed on the occasion of the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester railroad.

In the first letter Huskisson refers to Bonaparte: "If Boney had remained quietly at Elba, I suppose he would have been discharged as a matter of course."

In another he mentions the Catholic Emancipation Bill: "I have never felt much anxiety respecting them (the details of the Bill) provided the two great points—the repeal of all disabling and disqualifying Statutes, and a position for the Catholic Clergy—be secured. Securities may be expedient for allaying the apprehensions of our English friends; and I know that some of the new Converts are so thin-skinned as to require a pretty thick security Plaister to keep them steady in their seats." There are references to Naval Pensioners and the ships sold out of the Navy.

The following quotation is relative to piracy and trade: "It is very right to put down Piracy and any proceeding inconsistent with a strict neutrality towards Spain; but I hope this may be done without checking the Trade carried on from Gibraltar in British Manufactures and Colonial Produce. This trade is very considerable."

There are numerous references to Lord Hertford, the Duke of Wellington, Portugal: "I hope there is a way out of Portugal if Ferdinand should not give us fresh fish to fry. Out of Greece it is more difficult to see one's way out. It is altogether a kettle of very pretty fish."

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